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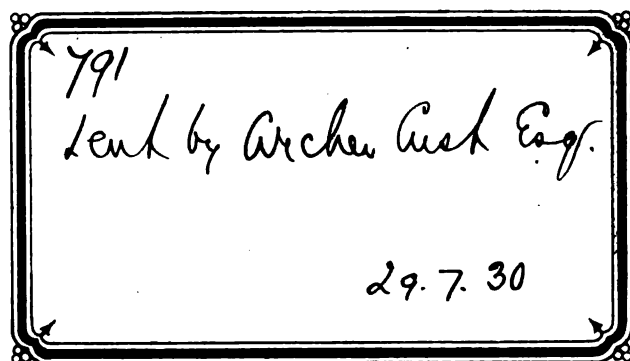
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For my cousin Elizabeth
from
E. A. N. Ward

HISTORICAL ANECDOTES

OF

THE FAMILIES

OF THE

BOLEYNES, CAREYS, MORDAUNTS, HAMILTONS,
AND JOCELYNS,

ARRANGED AS AN ELUCIDATION

OF THE

GENEALOGICAL CHART

AT TOLLYMORE PARK.

"Being prompt by Ancestry, whose grace chalks

"Successors their way."———

"Their memory shall, as a pattern or a measure, live."

SHAKESPEARE.

COMPILED

BY

EMILY GEORGIANA SUSANNA REILLY,

IN

1835.

REVISED IN

1839.

DUBLIN :
R. T. WHITE, STEAM-PRESS PRINTER,
45 Fleet-street.



Lord RODEN being anxious to gratify those Friends the more readily, who wished to have copies of the manuscript, desired that a few should be printed, to be distributed among them.

- Before it went to the Printer I begged to be allowed to make some amendments and improvements, that it might be somewhat less unworthy of a place in his Lordship's Library, and to add dates, &c., to make it more intelligible to those who had not a ready access to the Genealogical Chart. I have also added the present state of his Lordship's Family, and given the changes that have taken place since I wrote, in 1835 ; but the Dedication and Preface are given as they are in the manuscript.

E. G. S. R

Scarvagh, November, 1839.

To
THE LADY ELIZABETH FRANCES JOCELYN,
As one who will rightly
Value its merits
(If any)
And overlook its demerits,
This Work
Is with pleasure dedicated,
By her sincere admirer and very affectionate Cousin,

EMILY G. S. REILLY.

Scarvagh House, May, 1835.

" Were honours to be scann'd by long descent
" From ancestors illustrious, she could vaunt
" A lineage of the greatest, and recount
" Among her Fathers, names of ancient story,
" Heroes and godlike patriots who subdued
" The world by arms and virtue ;
" But that be their own praise :
" She need not borrow merit from the dead,
" Herself a well deserver——"

PREFACE.

As I wrote this Book for a companion for the Pedigree which I drew out in the form of a Genealogical Map, for Lord Roden, it is not so full in its accounts of births, deaths, and marriages, as it might otherwise have been, as they are all recorded on the Pedigree; and my sole object in compiling this, was to give a short account of each individual therein named, who had been in any way noted as connected with the History of our Country, or for the excellence of their characters in their more private station. I have brought down the account of the family through an unusually lengthened line of ancestry, renowned for noble deeds, powerful minds, great learning, and steady adherence to the Protestant Faith. Many have been celebrated for their great personal attractions, and not a few for their exemplary piety. I conclude with an account of the late Earl of Roden, leaving it to future Biographers, and more able pens, to record the patriotism, the piety, the unceasing exertions, both of mind and body, in the cause of his Country and his Religion, of the present Earl. They may relate how he emulated the best of his ancestors in his public virtues and his private worth, and how he was assisted in all by his noble Wife, who in herself is a bright and lovely example of a long line of noble ancestors producing excellence.

I have given at the end a list of the very rare and valuable collection of Family Portraits in Lord Roden's possession. There is one line of the Portraits, of every generation, continued uninterruptedly for a period of upwards of three hundred years, that from Mary Boleyn down to the present Earl of Roden.

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THE BOLEYNE FAMILY.

THE family of BULLEN, or BOLEYNE, is said to be of ancient date in Norfolk. The first man of note amongst them was SIR GEOFFREY BOLEYNE, who Sir Geoffrey Boleyn settled in London, and gained immense wealth as a mercer. He was Lord Mayor in 1458, and Knighted at the same time, in the reign of Henry VI. He married ANNE, the eldest daughter and co-heir of Thomas, Lord Hoo and Hastings, by whom he had a large family.

SIR WILLIAM BOLEYNE, second son of Sir Geoffrey, Sir William Boleyn was of Blickling, in Norfolk, and married Margaret, the youngest daughter of Thomas Butler, seventh Earl of Ormonde, and co-heiress of his large possessions in England, consisting of seventy-two manors. Sir William died in 1505, and was buried in Norwich Cathedral beside his mother. He left, with other children,

SIR THOMAS BOLEYNE, his eldest son, who with Sir Thomas Boleyn,
Earl of Wiltshire
and Ormonde. his father and others took arms against Perkin Warbeck and the Cornish rebels in 1496. He was sent by Henry VIII. as one of his Ambassadors

to the Emperor Maximilian, and was also Knight of the King's body, and Governor of the Castle of Norwich. In 1519, being then Ambassador to the Court of France, he arranged the famous interview between Henry VIII. and Francis I. Three years afterwards he was sent as Ambassador to Spain, and was advanced to the Peerage as VISCOUNT ROCHFORD. In 1527 he was sent to Paris with the Order of the Garter to Francis I., and is said to have then brought his daughter Anna finally from Paris. He was one of the Peers who subscribed the articles against Cardinal Wolsey ; and in the same year, 1529, was made Knight of the Garter, and created EARL OF WILTSHIRE, &c., to his heirs male, and also EARL OF ORMONDE to his heirs general ; honors to which he had certain hereditary pretensions, but most likely so rapidly conferred on account of the King's love for his beautiful daughter Anna. In consequence of his earnest desire to have the title of Ormonde, Sir Pierce Butler, eighth Earl of Ormonde, was induced by Henry VIII. to resign his ancient title, and in lieu thereof was created Earl of Ossory ; but on the death of Sir Thomas Boleyn, Earl of Ormonde, in 1536, the King restored him to his ancient title, and the Butlers are Earls of Ormonde and Ossory to this day. In 1530 the Earl of Wiltshire was Lord Privy Seal, and was soon after sent again as Ambassador to Spain. He was continually in some high office, or employed abroad on some embassy. He was the principal Ambassador sent by Henry VIII., in 1530, to argue

the point of his divorce from Catharine of Arragon before the Council assembled at Bologna, in the presence of Pope Clement VII. He was required to acknowledge the Pope's supremacy by kissing his toe, which he, being of the reformed religion, positively refused to do. It is said by some that while Clement in a very high tone was insisting on the propriety of the English Earl submitting to this ceremony, and extending his toe significantly towards him at the same time, the Earl's dog, imagining no doubt that some signal insult was intended to his master by this gesture, sprang forward and bit his Holiness's toe, which provoked a general burst of laughter from all present, and was so highly resented by the Pope that he refused to admit the Earl to a second audience : so he returned to England with his suite, and the separation of this country from the Papal See took place shortly after this ludicrous incident is said to have occurred. He married Elizabeth, second daughter of Thomas Howard, second Duke of Norfolk, and had one son, George, and two daughters, ANNA and Mary. He did not survive the execution of his two children much more than six months ; worn out by sorrow and melancholy reflection, he died in the latter end of the year 1536.

GEORGE BOLEYNE, the only son of the Earl of Wiltshire and Ormonde, was summoned to Parliament as VISCOUNT ROCHFORD, and was one of the most favored Noblemen of that day. He was sent by Henry VIII. to Francis I. to announce his private

marriage with his sister Anna Boleyme, and to solicit that Monarch's advice about making it public. He was afterwards made Constable of Dover and Warder of the Cinque Ports. He was sent again to Versailles in 1535, to propose a union between the King's infant daughter, ELIZABETH (his niece), and one of the sons of Francis. He rose by the exaltation of his sister, and fell an innocent victim. He was much admired and beloved at Court, as well for his talents as the beauty of his person. He was committed to the Tower on the 2nd of May, 1536, and arraigned, his wicked wife appearing against him as a witness, and was beheaded on the 17th of the same month. He was attainted soon after his execution, and as he left no children, the honors of the Boleyme family ended with the Earl his father.

Lady Rochford.

(Dugdale)

JANE PARKER was his wife. "This detestable woman, whose name should never be forgotten, was the daughter of Henry, Lord Morley." She was "the accuser of her own husband to the seeking of his blood." She was a Lady of the Bedchamber to Anna Boleyme, and continued so to Jane Seymour, Anne of Cleves, and also to Catharine Howard, and very deservedly shared the fate of her last mistress, being beheaded in the Tower on the 14th of February, 1541.

Anna Boleyme.

The eldest daughter of the Earl of Wiltshire was ANNA BOLEYNE, the beautiful and unfortunate Queen of Henry VIII. At eight years old she attended the

Princess Mary of England into France, as one of her Maids of Honor, when she married Louis XII. ; and on his death, a few months afterwards, was taken into the household of Claude, Queen of France, for the sake of her childish attractions. On the approach of a rupture between the two countries, in 1522, Henry VIII. required her being returned to England before he declared war—for, being a Lady of the Household, she could not leave France without the King's permission. Whether she came home then or not is doubtful, but Henry VIII. does not seem to have noticed her until 1527, when she was in her twenty-second year. That year, in May, Henry gave a magnificent entertainment at Greenwich, at which she was his partner in the dance. Anna was created MARCHIONESS OF PEMBROKE in September, 1532, and privately married to the King in the November following. Her daughter ELIZABETH, our famous Queen, was born in September, 1533. Anna lived about three years in grandeur as the Queen of England ; but the tyrant tiring of her, shortly after the birth of a still-born son, sent her to the Tower on the 2nd May, 1536, in custody of her uncle the Duke of Norfolk. At the gate of that fortress, so lately her Palace, she knelt down and prayed, "O LORD! help me as I am guiltless of this whereof I am accused." On the 5th May she was examined before the Privy Council at Greenwich ; on the 15th, she was tried in the Tower, just after her brother,—and on the 19th, she was brought to the scaffold erected within its walls.

Anna was the only person present whose mind was composed ; and, humbly kneeling, she repeated several times just before the blow, "CHRIST, I pray "Thee, receive my spirit." Her body was thrown into a large box, and buried without ceremony in the Tower.

Mary Boleyne.

MARY BOLEYNE was Anna's younger sister, though some say elder. Nothing more seems to be known of her but her marriage with WILLIAM CAREY, and her being the mother of Lord Hundson. Her portrait, and that of Queen Anna Boleyne (a very beautiful painting), are in the possession of the Earl of Roden at Tollymore Park.

Portraits.

We must now turn to the CAREYS.

THE CAREY FAMILY,

The ancient family of CAREY was seated for many ages in the Counties of Devon and Somerset. The first whom I can trace is ADAM DE KARRY, who Adam de Karry. was Lord of Castle Karry, in Somersetshire, and appears to have lived in the reign of Henry III. He married Anne, daughter of William Trevet, and was father of

JOHN DE KARRY, who married Elizabeth, daughter John de Karry. of Sir Richard Stapleton, and had

WILLIAM DE KARRY, who held the Manor of West William de Karry. Polwarth, in Devonshire, by the tenth part of a Knight's fee. His wife, Alice, daughter of Sir William Beaumont, had Paveston and Karry. Their son,

SIR WILLIAM CAREY, married a daughter of Sir Sir William Carey. John Archdeckene, and left two sons, William and John.

SIR WILLIAM CAREY, the eldest, was elected Mem- Sir William Carey. ber for Devonshire in 1361 and 1367, two Parliaments of Edward III. In 1387, by license from Richard II.,

and by the Pope's authority, he converted the Parish Church of Clovelly, in Devonshire, into a Collegiate Church, with seven Chaplains and a Warden ; built houses for them, and granted them the advowson of the Church. He died without children.

Sir John Carey.

SIR JOHN CAREY, his brother, succeeded. He was elected, along with Sir William, Member for Devonshire, in 1361 and 1367. He was seated at Cockington. In 1382, he was Sergeant-at-Law, and in 1386, a Baron of the Exchequer. In 1388, he was (for opposing those who wished to procure the resignation of Richard II.,) banished to Ireland, and had his lands confiscated. He died at Waterford, in 1404. He married, first Agnes, daughter of Richard de Stafford, first Baron de Stafford, who died in 1381 ; secondly, Margaret, daughter and heiress of William Holwell, of Holwell, in Devonshire, and the widow of Sir Guy de Brian. By her he had two Sons, JOHN CAREY, who was Bishop of Exeter in 1419, and

John Carey, Bishop
of Exeter.

Sir Robert Carey.

SIR ROBERT CAREY, the eldest son, who was renowned for his valour and "deeds of arms." One of his exploits was his conquering an Arragonian Knight, in single combat, in Smithfield. He was thereupon Knighted, and restored to his father's lands, and assumed the arms of the conquered Knight.* He

* Azure, on a bend sable, three roses of the field.

married Margaret, daughter of Sir Philip Courtenay, of Powderham, in Devonshire, and left one son,

PHILIP CAREY, of Cockington, who married Christian, daughter of Richard Orchard, and was father of

Philip Carey.

SIR WILLIAM CAREY, who was an eminent Lancastrian. After the battle of Tewkesbury, in 1471, he fled to a Church for sanctuary, but was induced to surrender himself under a promise of pardon from Edward IV.; and, notwithstanding, was beheaded. His first wife, Anne, daughter of Sir William Paulet, of Hinton St. George, in Somersetshire, was the mother of his eldest son,

Sir William Carey.

ROBERT CAREY, who settled at Cockington, where, and also at Clovelly, in Devonshire, his descendants are yet to be found. A branch of them migrated to the County of Donegal, and are long settled at Dungiven.*

Robert Carey of
Cockington.

The family of Carey consisted of four distinguished branches :—First, the Careys of Cockington, descended from this Robert Carey ;—Secondly, the Viscounts Falkland, the only branch still extant which was raised to the Peerage ;—Thirdly the Barons Hunadon, and the Earls of Dover; and Fourthly, the Earls of Monmouth.

THE FALKLAND LINE.

SIR WILLIAM CAREY, of Cockington, who was beheaded shortly after the battle of Tewkesbury, married, secondly, Alice, daughter of Sir Baldwin Fulford, Knight, who was the mother of

Sir William Carey.

THOMAS CAREY,* his second son. He obtained great possessions by his marriage with Margaret, daughter and co-heiress of Sir Robert Spencer; Alianora, her mother, being also one of the co-heiresses of Edmund Beaufort, third Duke of Somerset. He left two sons, WILLIAM, the youngest, who married MARY BOLEYNE, and

Thomas Carey.

SIR JOHN CAREY, the eldest, who was styled of Plashley. He was a Knight of the Carpet in 1546, and married Joyce, sister of Sir Anthony Denny. His son,

Sir John Carey.

SIR EDWARD CAREY, was master of the Jewel Office to Queen Elizabeth and to King James I. To him was given the first warrant for the execution of the unfortunate Essex, which Queen Elizabeth

Sir Edward Carey.

* From this Thomas Carey the other three branches of the family of Carey are descended.

recalled. He was of Berkamstead and Aldenham, in Hertfordshire, and married Catherine, daughter of Sir Henry Knevet, Knight, and widow of Henry, second Lord Paget. He died in 1618, and was buried at Aldenham. He left one son and two daughters: Anne, who married Francis Leak, first Earl of Scarsdale—and Frances, whose second husband was George Manners, seventh Earl of Rutland, and who died September, 1641.

1st Lord Falkland

SIR HENRY CAREY, his only son, was educated at Oxford, where he acquired a celebrated name, and became an accomplished Gentleman. He was made a Knight of the Bath at the creation of Henry, Prince of Wales. He was Member for Hertfordshire, a Privy Councillor, and, in 1617, Comptroller of the Household to James I., who, in 1620, created him, with all the privileges, as if he had been a native of Scotland, VISCOUNT FALKLAND OF FIFE; and, knowing his great abilities and experience, made him Lord Deputy of Ireland, where he remained seven years. He kept a strict hand over the Roman Catholics, who contrived to get him removed in disgrace—but his innocence was afterwards vindicated, and the King took him again into favour. He is remarkable for an invention to prevent his name being forged, by concealing it in the successive years of his age, and by that means detected a forger. His portrait is in Walpole's "Royal and Noble Authors." He was a complete Courtier, but wasted, instead of making, a fortune at Court. He got the Manor of Great Tew,

Portrait.

Burford, and other estates in Oxfordshire, by his wife, Elizabeth, only child of Sir Lawrence Tanfield, Chief Baron of the Exchequer. He died in 1633, in consequence of breaking his leg on a stand at Theobald's, and was buried at Aldenham. He had two sons, and one daughter, Anne, married to James, second Earl of Home. His second son, LAWRENCE CAREY, was killed in 1642, fighting under Sir Charles Coote, at Swords, where the Irish rebels were defeated.

LUCIUS CAREY, his eldest son, was the second Lord Falkland. 2d Visct. Falkland In all the Peerages, he is called HENRY, but as the historical accounts of him universally call him LUCIUS, I have adopted it as the correct name. He was one of those rare characters who serve as proverbial instances of excellence. He was partly educated in Dublin College, while his father was Lord Deputy, and afterwards went to St. John's at Cambridge. He married, very young, Letitia, daughter of Sir Richard Morrison, Knight, of Tooley Park, in Leicestershire, "a young Lady of extraordinary wit and judgment, and of the most signal virtue and exemplary life," but without fortune. (Sir R. Douglas.) His marriage so offended his father, that he would not forgive him, in spite of all the generous offers of the son, who was so affected by his father's displeasure, that he made an attempt to devote himself to a military life in Holland, but failing in the negotiation, he returned to England, and, giving himself up to a life of retirement, pursued the studies of profound literature with uncommon ardor. His father's death in 1633, when

he was but 23, drew him to Court, and he was made one of the Gentlemen of the Bedchamber to Charles I., but his love of study and a rural life induced him to settle again at Great Tew, which he made a kind of Academy of learned men by his visitors. The state of the times drew him from his retirement again in 1639. He was Member for Newport, in Cornwall. He was a great "Reformer," but a strong attachment to established forms, and growing suspicious of the designs of the Parliamentary leaders, induced him to change his opinions, and afterwards to give his utmost opposition to them. His high character made it a great object to gain him over to the King's service. In 1642 he was prevailed on to be Secretary of State, and to become a Privy Councillor. He with firmness supported his unhappy master ; but a view of the calamities brought on his native country quite broke his spirits, and he became careless of every thing, morose, and reserved. Frequently, after long silence and deep sighs, he would repeat with a shrill voice, "peace, peace," and say he was unable to live in such a state of anxiety. He attended the King in his battles. On the morning of the battle of Newberry, 20th September, 1643, his friends tried to dissuade him from going into the fight, as he was not a military character. He said he was weary of the times, and foresaw much misery to his country, and did believe he would be out of it 'ere night. He called for a clean shirt, and being asked the reason, said, if he were slain they should not find his body in foul linen. Placing himself in the front

rank of Lord Byron's regiment, he was struck by a musket ball, and falling from his horse his body was not found till the next morning.

"Thus died Falkland, the generous and the just." He was a sincere Christian. His praises have been resounded by Poets, Historians, and Moralists. Lord Clarendon gives him a high character: he says he was a person of such prodigious parts, of learning and knowledge, and of such worth, "that if there was no other brand upon that odious and accursed civil war than that single loss, it must be most infamous to all posterity." Though he was of inimitable sweetness and delight in conversation, he was not attractive or pleasing in his personal appearance; he had a great mind in a little body. His usual saying was, "I pity unlearned Gentlemen on a rainy day." His portrait is in Walpole's collection of "Royal and Noble Authors." He was but thirty-three years old at his death. When this great and amiable man was no more, his widow, the excellent Lady Falkland, sunk in the deepest affliction, but fixed her mind on her SAVIOUR, and soon found that relief, from acts of piety and devotion, which nothing else could have administered. After the tumults of her grief had subsided, and her mind was restored to her former tranquillity, she began to experience that happiness to which all are strangers but the truly pious Christian. She was constant in the public and private exercises of devotion, and spent much of her time in family prayer, singing psalms, and in religious exercises with her children and servants. She frequently

Portrait.

Lady Falkland.

visited her poor neighbours, and would read to them while they were employed in spinning, but especially attended them in their illnesses—and distributed a great number of religious tracts. Her husband left her by will all he was possessed of, and committed his three sons (the only children he had) to her sole care: but she only survived him two years and a half, dying in February, 1646, being about 35 years of age.

3d Visct. Falkland.

HENRY CAREY, the eldest son, was of quick and extraordinary parts, and great spirit. He went very young into the House of Commons. A grave Senator objected to his youth, and to his not looking as if he had "*sown his wild oats.*" He quickly replied, "*then I am come to the properest place, where there are so many geese to pick them up.*" He had been returned for Newton, in Hampshire. A new writ was ordered for it. This was in 1645. In 1659, he was sent to the Tower, suspected of being concerned in Sir George Booth's rising for the restoration of Charles II. He died in 1668, in the prime of his years, as much missed when dead, as beloved when living. He wrote the "*Wedding Night,*" a kind of tragedy. His wife was Margaret, daughter of Anthony Hungerford. He was succeeded by his son,

Pepy's Diary, 3—173.

4th Visct. Falkland.

ANTHONY CAREY, his only child, as the fourth Viscount Falkland. He was also a Member of the House of Commons, and an author, and is mentioned as such in Walpole's catalogue. He was Paymaster of the Navy during the reigns of Charles II. and

James II. He joined in the Revolution, and was appointed Commissioner of the Admiralty in 1690, and also a Privy Councillor. He was committed to the Tower by the Commons in 1693, for a breach of trust, and died the same year. He purchased the Manor of Stanwell, in Middlesex. He married Rebecca, daughter of Sir Rowland Litton, of Knebworth, in Hertfordshire, and left one daughter, the Honorable Frances Carey, married to John Villiers, first Earl of Grandison; and one son,

LUCIUS HENRY CAREY, who succeeded his father ^{5th Visct. Falkland.} as fifth Viscount. He served in Spain under General Stanhope. Lord Lansdowne,* in some verses he addressed to him, mentions it thus—

“ When Stanhope led thee thro’ the heats of Spain,
To die in purple Almenara’s plain.”

He died at Paris in 1730, and was buried in the Chapel of St. Sulpice. He had three sons and three daughters by his first wife, Dorothy, eldest daughter of Francis Molyneux, of London. His second wife, Laura Dillon, was sister of Charles and Henry, Viscounts Dillon, and of Arthur, Archbishop of Narbonne: by her he had one daughter, who married the Comte de Rothe, Lieutenant-General and Colonel-Proprietor of the Irish Regiment of his name in the service of the French King. She died in London, in 1804, aged 76.

* George Granville, 1st Baron Lansdowne, died in 1734.

6th Visct. Falkland.

LUCIUS CHARLES CAREY, the last Lord's eldest son, was the sixth Viscount. He lived a long life without anything occurring worth notice. His two wives were both widows, the Viscountess Villiers and the Countess of Suffolk. He survived the last a few years, and died in 1785. His first wife, Jane, daughter and heiress of Richard Butler, of London, (whose first husband was James Fitzgerald, Viscount Villiers, son of John, Earl of Grandison, who died in 1732,) was the mother of his children, one son and four daughters. She died in 1751. He married again in 1752, Sarah, daughter of Thomas Inwen, of Southwark, who, in 1735, had married Henry, tenth Earl of Suffolk, who died in 1745. She had no children, and died in 1776.

Honorable Lucius
Ferdinand Carey.

LUCIUS FERDINAND CAREY, his only son, died before his father, in 1780, at Tobago, where he was Commander of the British forces. He served in America, and was Colonel of the 89th Regiment, which he raised himself. In 1774, he was returned to Parliament for Bridport. He married, Anne, daughter of Colonel Charles Leith, and left five daughters—and two sons, who were successively Viscounts.

7th Visct. Falkland.

HENRY THOMAS CAREY, his eldest son, was seventh Viscount. He was in the Army, and died at Bath, unmarried, in 1796, in the thirty-first year of his age.

8th Visct. Falkland.

CHARLES JOHN CAREY, his brother, was eighth Viscount. He was in the Navy, a Captain in 1803.

He published a pamphlet upon the Union with Ireland. On the 28th of February, 1809, he was wounded at Chalk Farm, in a duel, by Mr. A. Powell, and died two days after. He married, in 1802, Christiana Anton, and left one daughter, Emma, who died, unmarried, in 1827, and three sons, the two youngest of whom, Plantagenet-Pierrepont, and Byron-Charles, are Lieutenants in the Royal Navy.

LUCIUS BENTICK CAREY, the eldest, the present and ninth Viscount Falkland, was a Lord of the Bedchamber to William IV., who created him a Peer of Great Britain in 1832, under the title of BARON HUNSDON, of Scutterskelfe, in Yorkshire. He married, in 1830, Lady Amelia Fitzclarence, and has children.

THE HUNSDON LINE.

WILLIAM CAREY, second son of Thomas Carey William Carey. and Margaret Spencer, married Mary Boleyme, sister to the unfortunate Queen Anna Boleyme. He was a favorite of Henry VIII., and one of his Gentlemen of the Bedchamber. He died in 1528. His only daughter, Catherine Carey, Lady Knollis, was Lady Knollis mother of the first Earl of Banbury, and also of Lettice Knollis, who was married to Walter Devereux, first Earl of Essex, and after his death at Dublin, in 1576, where he was supposed to have been poisoned by Robert Dudley, Earl of Leicester, she became the wife of that infamous favorite of Queen Elizabeth. She was the mother of the unfortunate favorite, the second Earl of Essex. Her sister, Catherine Knollis, was married to Gerald, Lord Offaley, the eldest son of the eleventh Earl of Kildare. He died before his father, in 1580, and left a daughter and heiress, Lettice Fitzgerald, who married Sir Robert Digby, and was created Baroness Offaley, by James I. She was mother of Robert, Lord Digby, of Ireland.

1st Lord Hunsdon

HENRY CAREY was the only son of William Carey and Mary Boleyn, and first cousin to Queen Elizabeth. He was much in her confidence and favor. She created him BARON HUNSDON, in 1559, soon after coming to the Throne, and granted him the Mansion of Hunsdon, in Hertfordshire, with a pension of £4000 a year. He was sent with the Order of the Garter to Charles IX., King of France, at Lyons, in 1562. He had the command of the Army at the time of the Spanish Armada, and the protection of the Queen at Tilbury Fort. He was of a soldierly disposition, and a great lover of men of the sword; remarkable for a freedom of speech and behaviour, oftener to be found in a Camp than

(Sir Robt. Naunton's
Fragmenta Regalia.)

a Court. "He was a fast man to his Prince, and "firm to his friends and servants. Those that knew "him well and had interest in him, said merrily of "him, 'that his Latin and his dissimulation were "both alike.'" "He and his son both took the "place of Lord Chamberlain on the death of Sussex."

Monument.

He died at Somerset House, 23rd July, 1596, and was buried in Westminster Abbey, where a noble monument was erected to his memory, which yet remains.* The illness which occasioned his death is said to have arisen from disappointed ambition, in never having obtained the dignity of Earl of Wiltshire. Fuller, in his "Worthies of England," relates, that "when he lay on his death bed, the Queen gave "him a gracious visit, causing a patent for the said

* See Appendix, Note A.

“Earldom to be drawn, his robes to be made, and
 “both to be laid on his bed : but this Lord (who could
 “not dissemble either well or sick) replied, ‘Madam,
 “‘seeing you counted me not worthy of this honor
 “‘while living, I count myself unworthy of it now I
 “‘am dying.’”* His wife was Anne, daughter of Sir
 Thomas Morgan, Knt. He left four sons, GEORGE,
 JOHN, Sir Edmund, and ROBERT, afterwards EARL
 OF MONMOUTH, and three daughters. His eldest
 daughter, Catherine, who was married to Charles Countess of Notting-
 ham.
 Howard, first Earl of Nottingham, was the Lady of
 whom the story is told of the unfortunate Essex
 sending her his ring shortly before his execution, with
 directions to bring it to Queen Elizabeth—her con-
 fession to the Queen of her withholding the ring—
 and Elizabeth shaking her on her death-bed, and
 saying, “*God may forgive you, but I never can!*”
 His second daughter, Philadelphia, who was married
 to Thomas le Scrope, tenth Baron Scrope, kept up
 a correspondence with King James of Scotland, who
 sent to her by Sir James Fullarton, “a sapphire ring,”
 with orders to her to return it to him by a special
 messenger as soon as the Queen expired. She was
 obliged, the gates of the Palace being locked on the
 death of Elizabeth, to throw it out of a window to
 her brother, Robert Carey, who, knowing what pur-
 pose it was for, set off instantly with it to Scotland,

Lady Scrope.

* He entertained Queen Elizabeth at Hunadon, in 1580. There is a print of her Majesty going there in procession, in which are the portraits of Lord and Lady Hunadon, Admiral Lord Howard, afterwards Earl of Nottingham, his wife, Lady Howard, the daughter of Lord Hunadon, Earl of Leicester, Lord Burleigh, &c. &c. &c.

to return it to King James. The third daughter, Margaret, was the wife of Sir Edward Hoby.

Lady Hoby.

2nd Lord Hunsdon.

SIR GEORGE CAREY, the eldest son of Lord Hunsdon, was Knighted for his distinguished conduct in the Scotch expedition under the Earl of Sussex. He was educated for the public service from his earliest youth. He succeeded his father as second Lord Hunsdon, Captain of the Band of Gentlemen Pensioners, and as Lord Chamberlain and Knight of the Garter. He died in 1603. He had married Elizabeth, daughter of Sir John Spencer, of Althorpe, and left an only child, Elizabeth*, who was married to Sir Thomas Berkeley, eldest son of the eleventh Lord Berkeley, and was grandmother of the first Earl Berkeley. She was a "virtuous and prudent Lady," as her tomb sets forth. She died in 1635, and was buried in Cranford Church, Middlesex.* Her descent from the Boleynes is there recorded, and that she was daughter and sole heiress of George Carey, Lord Hunsdon.

Lady Berkeley.

Monument.

3rd Lord Hunsdon.

SIR JOHN CAREY, second son of the first Lord Hunsdon, succeeded his brother George in the title, and became third Baron. He was Warden of the East Marches, towards Scotland. He married Mary, daughter of Leonard Hyde, of Throgkyn, in Hertfordshire, and died in 1617, leaving two sons, HENRY and Charles, and two daughters, Anne and Blanche.

* See Appendix, Note B.

HENRY CAREY, his eldest son, was the fourth 1st Earl of Dover,
4th Lord Hundson, Baron. In 1621, he was created VISCOUNT ROCHFORD, by James I.; and in 1627, EARL OF DOVER, by Charles I. He married Judith, daughter of Sir Thomas Pelham, of Laughton, in Sussex, and had three sons, JOHN, Pelham, and George—and three daughters, Mary, Judith, and Philadelphia. He died in 1668.

SIR JOHN CAREY, his eldest son, was made a Knight 2nd Earl of Dover
and
5th Baron Hundson. of the Bath at the coronation of Charles I. He became fifth Baron Hundson, and second Earl of Dover, and had two wives: the first, Dorothy, daughter of Oliver St. John, first Earl of Bolingbroke, died without children—and the second was Abigail, daughter of Sir William Cockayne, who had an only daughter, Mary, who was married to William Heveningham, of Heveningham, in Sussex. Lord Dover died in 1677, and as he had no son the Earldom became extinct, but the Barony of Hundson devolved on SIR ROBERT CAREY, great grandson of Sir Edmund Carey, which

SIR EDMUND CAREY was third son of Henry, first Sir Edmund Carey. Lord Hundson, and was Knighted for his valour, by the Earl of Leicester, in 1587. His first wife was Mary, daughter and heiress of Christopher Cocker, of Croft, in Lincolnshire, by whom he had two daughters and three sons, ROBERT, Thomas, and Sir Ferdinand, who had a daughter, Philadelphia, married to Thomas, Lord Wentworth, who died before his

father, Thomas Wentworth, first Earl of Cleveland, in 1664, leaving an only child, Henrietta, who succeeded, in 1667, on the death of her grandfather the Earl, as Baroness Wentworth, and resided at Toddington, with the unfortunate James Fitzroy, Duke of Monmouth, whose attachment to her continued till his execution in 1685. She did not survive him many months, and dying in 1686, a costly monument was erected to her memory at Toddington, where she lies buried. Sir Edmund's second wife, Elizabeth, fourth daughter and co-heiress of John, Lord Latimer, and widow of Sir John Danvers, had no children. She died in 1630, aged 84, and was buried in Stow Nine Churches, where a remarkably fine monument is erected to her memory.

Sir Robert Carey.

SIR ROBERT CAREY, the eldest son of Sir Edmund, served under Horatio Lord Vere, of Tilbury, in the Netherlands. He there married Alletta, daughter of Mynheer Hogenhove, Secretary to the States General, and had three sons, HORATIO, ERNESTUS, and FERDINAND.

Col. Horatio Carey

HORATIO CAREY, eldest son of Sir Robert Carey, was a Colonel of Horse, in the service of Charles I., and married Petronilla, daughter of Robert Conyers. His son was

6th Lord Hunsdon

SIR ROBERT CAREY, Knight, who, on the death of the second Earl of Dover, became sixth Baron Hunsdon. His wife was Margaret, daughter of Sir

Gervase Clifton, Bart., and Widow of Sir John South ; but he had no children, so on his death in France, in 1692, the title reverted to his first cousin, ROBERT CAREY, the son of his uncle ERNESTUS CAREY. This

ROBERT CAREY, the seventh Lord Hunsdon, was in very poor circumstances. It is said that he was a *weaver* by trade before he came to the title, so low was the family reduced ! But considering the probability of his becoming a Peer, he took to a military life, and was in the Horse Guards. He was a commissioned officer before the title devolved on him. He never married, and died in 1702, when the Barony reverted again to a grandson of FERDINAND, the third son of Sir Robert Carey, the eldest son of Sir Edmund Carey, which

7th Lord Hunsdon

FERDINAND CAREY was a Colonel in the Dutch service, and was killed at Maestricht, in 1676, leaving an only son,

Colonel Ferdinand
Carey.

WILLIAM CAREY, who married Gertrude Van Ous-
torn, and was father of

William Carey.

WILLIAM FERDINAND CAREY, who became eighth Baron Hunsdon. He was born in Holland, and naturalized in 1690. He took his seat in the House of Peers, in March, 1708. He married Grace, daughter of Sir Edward Waldo, and Widow of Sir Nicholas Wolstenholme, Bart. She died in 1729,

8th Lord Hunsdon.

and his Lordship in 1765, in his eighty-second year. He had no children, and the title is considered to be extinct.

THE MONMOUTH LINE.

SIR ROBERT CAREY, fourth son of Henry, first Lord Hunsdon, was created **BARON CAREY**, of LEPPINGTON, by James I., in 1622, and **EARL OF MONMOUTH**, by Charles I., in 1626. His "Memoirs," written by himself, were published by John, Earl of Cork and Orrery, in 1759. He was born the youngest of ten sons, about the year 1560. He went, at seventeen, with Sir Thomas Leighton, in his embassies to the States General, and to Don John, of Austria; and soon after with Secretary Walsingham, into Scotland, where he ingratiated himself with James, the future King of England. He was on board the Fleet at the destruction of the Armada, in 1588. He served in Normandy, under Essex, Queen Elizabeth's unfortunate favorite, to whom he was much attached. Essex Knighted him at Dieppe, in 1590. He was afterwards Deputy Warden of the Marches towards Scotland, Warden of the East March, and, finally, Warden of the Middle March until Elizabeth's death. He married about 1592,

1st
Earl of Monmouth

Elizabeth,* daughter of Sir Hugh Trevanion, of Corriheigh, in Cornwall, as he says himself, "more "for her worth, than her wealth." "The Queen "was mightily displeased with me for marrying, and "most of my best friends—only my father was no "ways offended at it, which gave me great content." He was visiting "his kinswoman," Queen Elizabeth, in her last illness, and praying that her health might amend, when she took him by the hand, and wringing it hard, said, "No, Robin, I am not well." He saw she was near her dissolution, and he says with great candour, "I could not but think in what a wretched "state I should be left, most of my livelihood depend- "ing on her life ; and, thereupon, I bethought "myself with what grace and favour I was ever re- "ceived of the King of the Scots whensoever I was "sent to him." So upon the death of Elizabeth he immediately rode off to Scotland, and was the first person to announce to King James his accession to the Throne of England, producing and presenting to his Majesty "the sapphire ring" which his sister, Lady Scrope, had thrown out of the window to him, as he stole out of Richmond Palace, the gates being shut by order of the Privy Council, on the Queen's death, to prevent their own announcement of that event being anticipated. He rode to Edinburgh in three days and two nights, and arrived there before midnight on the 26th March,† 1603, four days before

* She was, it appears, a widow of the Widdrington family, as Widdrington was her jointure House.

† Queen Elizabeth died on the morning of the 24th.

the messenger from the Privy Council. The King received him of course most graciously, and said to him, "I know you have lost a near kinswoman and "a loving Mistress—but take here my hand, I will "be as good a Master to you, and will requite this "service with honor and reward." However many years elapsed before he obtained the Peerage, and he observes, "I only relied on God and the King. The "one never left me; the other, shortly after his "coming to London, deceived my expectation, and "adhered to those that sought my ruin." He still remained about the Court of James. His wife was appointed Mistress of the Robes to the Queen, and they both had the charge of the Duke of York (afterwards Charles I.) in his childhood. Being at the head of his household on his becoming Prince of Wales, on the lamented death of Prince Henry, Sir Robert Carey was made his Chamberlain, and ever remained attached to him till his death, in 1639, at a good old age, nearly eighty. "The blue sapphire "ring," renowned in this history, is now in the Crown Room in Edinburgh Castle, with the Regalia of Scotland, deposited there by the Officers of State, by the order of William IV., and at the same time, "the George," and golden Collar of the Garter, worn by James I.; also, an ancient diamond Badge of St. Andrew: these reliques were presented to George IV. by the late Cardinal York. The portrait of Robert, Earl of Monmouth, with that of his wife, his two sons, HENRY and THOMAS, and his only daughter, in one large piece, painted full length, is

Portrait.

now in the possession of the Earl of Roden. His daughter, Lady Philadelphia Carey, married Sir Thomas Wharton, and was the mother of Philip, fourth Baron Wharton, who was grandfather of the eccentric Duke of Wharton.

2nd
Earl of Monmouth

(Anthony Wood)

(Walpole).

HENRY CAREY, Lord Leppington, was his eldest son, and became second Earl of Monmouth. He was brought up with the Duke of York (afterwards Charles I.) Before he entered upon his travels he received this admonition from Charles—"Be always doing something while you are abroad." It appears that he acted in conformity to that Prince's advice, as he returned home complete master of the languages of those countries through which he travelled. He was made a Knight of the Bath, at the creation of Charles, Prince of Wales, in 1616. He was noted "as a person well skilled in the modern languages, and a generous scholar; the fruit whereof he found in the troublesome times of the Rebellion, when, by a forced retirement, he was enabled to study while others of the Nobility were obliged to truckle to their inferiors for company's sake." He wrote much, but "we have scarce anything of his own composition, and are as little acquainted with his character as with his genius." He was a great sufferer by the civil wars, especially by the death of his son, a youth of great hopes, who was killed at Marston Moor. But while some of the Nobility were actually embroiled in this war, and others were miserable from the effects of it, the Earl of Monmouth

enjoyed the calm pleasures of a studious retirement. His wife, with whom he lived forty-one years, was Martha, daughter of Lionel Cranfield, first Earl of Middlesex, Lord Treasurer. He had two sons, LIONEL and Henry, who both died before him, so that, at his death in 1661, the titles of Baron Leppington and Earl of Monmouth became extinct. He was buried at Rickmansworth, in Hertfordshire, where a monument was erected to his memory.

Monument.

LIONEL CAREY, Lord Leppington, his eldest son, was killed, fighting for Charles I., at Marston Moor, in 1644. He was not married.

Lord Leppington.

Henry Carey, his second son, died of the small pox, in 1641, also unmarried.

Hon. Henry Carey.

Lord Monmouth had also eight daughters, three only of whom were married.

Lady Anne Carey, the eldest daughter, married James Hamilton, Earl of Clanbrassil, and was mother of Henry Hamilton, the last Earl of Clanbrassil, of the first creation.

Countess of Clanbrassil.

Lady Mary Carey was the second wife of William Fielding, third Earl of Denbigh, and second Earl of Desmond.

Countess of Denbigh

Lady Martha Carey, Countess of Middleton, second wife of John, Earl of Middleton, and mother of Lady Elizabeth Spelman, who told the history of "the blue ring," to John, fifth Earl of Cork, when he was publishing her great grandfather's memoirs. The portrait of the Earl of Middleton, three-quarters length, is at Castleward, and the same at Tollymore Park, and that of Lady Elizabeth Spelman also. She

Countess of Middleton.

Lady Elizabeth Spelman.

Portraits.

left fifteen portraits of the Carey family to James Hamilton, the first Earl of Clanbrassil, of the second creation, in 1747.

Hon. Thomas Carey.

THOMAS CAREY, the second son of Robert, first Earl of Monmouth, was also brought up with Charles I., and was Groom of the Bedchamber to him when Prince of Wales, and continued so when he became King. He was amongst that unfortunate Monarch's most faithful servants and friends ; so faithful and attached that upon the execution of his royal master, he fell sick of grief, and died about the year 1648, in the fifty-second year of his age. He obtained celebrity as a Poet, and is buried in Westminster Abbey. He left two daughters, Philadelphia and ELIZABETH Carey. His wife was Margaret, daughter and heir of Sir Thomas Smith, a very beautiful person, who, after his death, was married to Sir Edward Herbert, Knight, Attorney-General to Charles I., and Keeper of the Great Seal to Charles II. in his exile, and had three sons, Arthur, afterwards Earl of Torrington, the famous Admiral ; Edward, and Charles who died at Paris in 1657. There are two portraits of Margaret at Tollymore Park, one as Mrs. Carey, and the other as Lady Herbert, and there was, in the Wharton collection, a full-length of her, by Vandyke, in 1636. Granger in his "Biography," also mentions a print of her as Lady Herbert, half-sheet, engraved by Fairthorne, of which he says, "this is one of the scarcest and finest of all our "English prints."

Portraits.

Lady Herbert.

Philadelphia Carey, the eldest daughter of the Honorable Thomas Carey, married Sir Henry Lyttelton, Bart., uncle to the first Lord Lyttelton. She died at Tunbridge Wells, on the 2nd August, 1663, aged thirty-two, where she was in attendance upon Queen Catherine, to whom she was Lady of the Bedchamber. She was buried in the Church of Tunbridge, where a handsome monument is erected to her memory, with a Latin inscription, written by Doctor Alestree, Provost of Eton.* She had no children.

Lady Lyttelton.

Monument.

Elizabeth Carey, the second daughter of Thomas Carey, seems to have inherited her mother's beauty, as she was celebrated by some of the Rhymers of the day—one of whom said of her that,

Lady Mordaunt

"Betty Carey's lips and eyes,
"Make all hearts their sacrifice."

She married about the year 1656, John Mordaunt, created afterwards Viscount Mordaunt, of Avalon, the second son of John, first Earl of Peterborough. Clarendon mentions her as "a young, beautiful Lady, "of a very loyal spirit, and notable vivacity of wit "and humour"—"who concurred with her husband "in all honourable dedications of himself." She assisted him with activity and zeal in his exertions for the restoration of Charles II. ; and when her husband was arrested, in 1658, by the order of Cromwell, and brought to trial, she, by her judicious manage-

* See Appendix, Note C.

ment in bribing some of the Judges, getting a chief witness out of the way, and, though strictly guarded in the Tower, had a note of instruction conveyed to him, how to conduct himself upon the trial—so that she was, under God, the means of having him acquitted. Besides being gifted with superior sense and beauty, this excellent Lady was eminently pious; she kept a Diary, which is still extant, in her own hand-writing, in which she gives an interesting account of her feelings, with a strict examination of them, on the various events of her life, with her prayers and thanksgivings on those occasions, especially during the imprisonment of her husband, his differences and law-suit with his brother, Lord Peterborough, the birth of her children, &c. &c. But I regret I cannot give more from this interesting volume, as it is some years since I have seen it—it is bound in vellum, and closed with a silver lock. About forty years ago this valuable family relic was discovered, at the back of the books, in the old library at Dundalk House, by Anne, Countess of Roden, and came into the possession of her daughter, Harriot, Countess of Massereene, who bequeathed it, amongst her valuable papers, to her son-in-law, Visct. Ferrard. Lady Massereene made some few extracts from it, and had them printed as a Religious Tract, not long after it was found. Lady Mordaunt appears to have survived her husband about three years, dying probably in 1678, when the Diary ceases. She became sole heiress to her father, on the death of her sister, Lady Lyttleton, and this was the last of the

Careys of the Monmouth line. She left five sons and four daughters. Her eldest son, Charles Mordaunt, who was created Earl of Monmouth, and succeeded as third Earl of Peterborough, was the famous General in the time of Queen Anne—his descendants in the male line are extinct—but some of the family honors were carried, through his grand-daughter, to the Dukes of Gordon. The second, General Harry Mordaunt, whose line failed in the third generation—the third, Lewis, whose male line is now extinct—the fourth, Osmund, killed at the battle of the Boyne, unmarried—and George, born after his father's death, who left two daughters. Her eldest daughter, Charlotte, married Benjamin Albin, and had no children. Carey, the second, died unmarried. The third, SOPHIA, married James Hamilton of Bangor, and the fourth, ANNE, married James Hamilton of Tollymore. There is, at Tollymore Park, besides other portraits of Lady Mordaunt, one full length, in a curious groupe, a fine painting, by Louisa Princess Palatine, and there is a copy of it at Castleward.

Portraits.

THE MORDAUNT FAMILY.

“ As the occasion of the MORDAUNTS coming into
“ this kingdom was the military service of a victorious
“ Prince (William the Conqueror) ; so the Lords of
“ this house have continued to serve divers of their
“ Kings in their wars ; they have served them like-
“ wise in their councils ; they have deserved to be
“ called into the supreme dignity of the Peerage, and
“ thereby made hereditary Grandees, Judges, and
“ Councillors, in which they have remained for divers
“ ages. There have been of them Privy Councillors
“ to several of the greatest Kings, Ministers of State,
“ Captains, Ambassadors, and Governors of Provin-
“ ces—and in all these qualities they have served
“ without reproach. So as if antiquity of original,
“ illustrious derivance, descent from noblest blood,
“ great alliances, high dignities and employments,
“ worthy actions and large possessions, be of virtue
“ to make a family considerable, there will be very
“ little cause for envy to bark at my endeavouring to
“ establish the honor and memory thereof, according

(Halstead's
Genealogies.)

“to what is due to the merit of a name so illustrious.” In the year 1066, among the other heroes who joined their hopes and assistance to the fortunes of the famous William, Duke of Normandy, there was a noble Knight, called

Robert of St. Giles.

ROBERTUS DE SANCTO EGIDIO, or Robert of Saint Giles, who brought to his service four score Knights, an escort suitable to a Prince adventurer, he being of the family of the Sovereign Earls and Princes of Toulouse; and after his labors in the war he was rewarded by the generous Conqueror with great lands and noble possessions. He left two sons, EUSTACE and OSBERT.

Princes of Toulouse

Eustace of St. Giles.

EUSTACE OF SAINT GILES, the eldest son of Robert, became possessed of all his father's acquisitions, and granted by charter* to his brother, Osbert, the Lordship of Radwell. This

Osbert le Mordaunt

OSBERT, “a soldier, a younger brother, and a brave fellow, who set out to make a fortune by adventures of arms,” assumed the surname of LE MORDAUNT, a very proper one, from *dare mortem*, it being his calling to “wound, kill, and destroy his enemy.” From him all the Mordaunts are descended. He lived to a great age, and was engaged in the conquest of Ireland. He had from Harvey de Montmorenci the Lordship of Ballinacross, Tobenere,

* See Appendix, Note D.

and many great possessions. He left two sons, OSMUND; and Baldwin, who was witness to many ancient charters still extant.

OSMUND LE MORDAUNT, who lived in the times of Osmund le Mordaunt Henry II., had the lands of Radwell, Felmarsham, Chellington, Wahull, and other places. It is possible that he may have been a younger son, and that the eldest remained settled in Ireland, under some other name. However, he was Knight of much renown, and married Ellen, daughter of Sampson Fortis, with whom he got Chellington; and had two sons, EUSTACE and Robert.

EUSTACE LE MORDAUNT was a valiant Knight, and Eustace le Mordaunt went with Richard I. to the Holy Land. He acquired the Lordship of TURVEY, in Bedfordshire, and other fair possessions, by his marriage with Alice, the eldest of the two beautiful daughters and co-heiresses of Sir William de Alneto, who was also one of the Knights who accompanied King Richard in his first voyage to Palestine. Sarah, the second daughter, married Sir Richard de Ardres. There are several deeds of Eustace's still extant, by the name of Eustachius Mordaunt de Wahull. He died in 1231, leaving a daughter, Agnes, and one son, WILLIAM: which

WILLIAM DE MORDAUNT succeeded to Radwell and Turvey. He married Amicia, daughter of Sir William William de Mordaunt de Olney, by whom he got Esthull and Yerdly, and

died in 1280, leaving two sons, WILLIAM and Richard. She married afterwards Egidius de Albeney, Lord of Dempster.

William de Mordaunt.

WILLIAM DE MORDAUNT, the eldest son, became Lord of Turvey, Radwell and Esthull, and purchased the Manor of Chichely. He obtained a patent from Edward I., in 1296, to empark certain lands in Turvey. His wife was Roesia, or Rose, the daughter of Sir Ralph de Wake, Lord of Clifton, with whom he got the Manor of Clifton, which remained for centuries after in possession of the Mordaunts, under the name of Wake's Manor. He died about 1327, and left three sons, ROBERT ; William, who married Maud ; and Edward, who married Eleanor.

Robert de Mordaunt.

ROBERT DE MORDAUNT, his son and heir, was Lord of Turvey, &c. He was Knight of the Shire for the County of Bedford, in the Parliament held at Westminster by Edward III., in 1341. His first wife was Mary, daughter of Thomas Frowick, and his second was Johane, daughter of Roger de Bray, Lord of Sileshe, who was mother of his only son,

Edmund de Mordaunt.

EDMUND DE MORDAUNT, who succeeded his father in all his possessions, and added Shephaell and other lands in Hertfordshire, Cambridge and Bucks, which he got by his marriage, in 1353, with Helena, daughter and co-heir of Sir Ralph de Broc, who was a Knight of large possessions and great family, descended from the Pirots and Argentines. The Dukes of

Montague and Dukes of Manchester are descended from Agnes de Broc, his second daughter and co-heir.

ROBERT DE MORDAUNT, the only son of Edmund, Robert de Mordaunt. was scarcely of age when his father died, and he came into the possession of a very large inheritance in the Counties of Bedford, Cambridge, Northampton, Hertford and Bucks ; and by exchange of Shephael, he got the half of Turvey from Thomas de Ardres, and re-united the Manor, which had been divided for one hundred and ninety-five years, since the marriages of Alice and Sarah, the beautiful sisters of Hugh de Alneto. He also added to his property by his marriage with Agnes, daughter and, eventually, sole heiress of John L'Estrange, of Hampton Tudworth, in Sussex, by Elizabeth, sister and heiress of William Bottler, of Waldern, in the same County. He died about 1394, leaving one son, ROBERT, and a daughter, Cassandra, who became a Nun in the Monastery of Elnestowe. His wife, Agnes, married after his death Thomas de Fodringay.

ROBERT DE MORDAUNT, his son and heir, was a Robert de Mordaunt. great adherent of the house of York. He was of a martial spirit, and a favorite and follower of the famous Prince Edward, Duke of York, who was killed at Agincourt, in 1415. He was one of the Members for Bedfordshire in Henry V.'s Parliament, held at Westminster, in 1421. In consequence of the expenses attendant upon the wars abroad, and

the civil troubles in the reign of Henry VI., he disposed of a large portion of his great estates. He married Elizabeth, daughter of Robert Holdenby, of Holdenby, and died in 1448, leaving one son, WILLIAM, and two daughters, Maud and Elizabeth.

William Mordaunt. WILLIAM MORDAUNT, Lord of Turvey, was left a competent estate by his father, which he improved. He married Margaret, daughter of John Peeke, Lord of Copull, in Bedfordshire. He died in 1474, and left one daughter, Elizabeth, married to Sir Winstan Browne, Knt., of Abbess Roding, in Essex, and two sons, SIR JOHN, his heir, and

William Mordaunt. WILLIAM MORDAUNT, his second son, who married Anne Huntingdon, an heiress, in 1494, and got a great property with her, and also from his eldest brother, Sir John, who settled lands on him in Bedfordshire and Northamptonshire. He died in 1518, having made his will the year before, and desired his body to be buried in the Church of Hempsted, in Essex, and that a stone of marble should be laid upon him, with his image and that of his wife, with an inscription in Latin.* He wills that his Bible, and all his other books, remain with his heirs male for ever, from one to the other, without selling or putting away any of them. He had four sons, Robert, his heir, Christopher, Edmund, who married Agnes, second daughter of Richard, first Lord Rich, and George, to all of whom he left estates. Robert Mordaunt,

Robert Mordaunt.

* See Appendix, Note E.

his eldest son, married Barbara L'Estrange, and by this marriage got Walton, in Warwickshire, and was father of Henry Mordaunt, whose son, L'Estrange Mordaunt, was the first Baronet, created in 1611. His lineal descendant, in the eighth degree, is the present and ninth Baronet, Sir John Mordaunt, of Walton, returned by the Conservatives, in 1835, as Member for Warwickshire.

Henry Mordaunt.
Sir L'Estrange Mordaunt.

Sir John Mordaunt.

SIR JOHN MORDAUNT, son and heir of William Mordaunt, who married Margaret Peeke, became Lord of Turvey, &c. He was a youth of great spirit and capacity ; and living in the days of the wars and tumults of Edward IV., gave also great proof of his valour. He was wounded while fighting for that Monarch at Barnet, where the fortunes of Henry VI. were completely overthrown. He was Commander at Bosworth against Richard III., in 1485, and at Stoke, in 1487, against the Earl of Lincoln. His abilities were great, and well known to Henry, who made him his Sergeant-at-Law, in 1495 ; Justice of Chester, 1499 ; soon after, Chancellor of the Duchy of Lancaster and one of his Privy Councillors. He was the adviser and manager of the marriage of the Princess Margaret with James IV. of Scotland, in 1502. He was made one of the Knights of the Sword at the creation of Henry, Prince of Wales, in the same year. He married, in 1474, Edith, daughter and heiress of Sir Nicholas Latimer, Lord of Duntish, in Dorsetshire. He died in 1505, and was buried in Turvey Church, with his wife, under a tomb of

Sir John Mordaunt.

white marble,* leaving three sons, JOHN, his heir—Robert, who married Amy, second daughter of Sir Henry de Vere, and died before his father, without children—and William, who was executor to his will ; and one daughter, Joan, married to Giles Strangeways, of Melbury, in Dorsetshire, ancestor to the Earls of Ilchester.

1st Lord Mordaunt. SIR JOHN MORDAUNT, his eldest son and heir, succeeded him at Turvey, &c. He was early brought to Court, attending upon Prince Arthur till his death. He was Sheriff for Bedfordshire and Bucks in 1509, and a Privy Councillor to Henry VIII. He was Knighted when he attended the Queen, Catharine of Arragon, along with Henry VIII., to the "Field of the Cloth of Gold," the celebrated meeting with Francis I., from the 1st to the 4th June, 1520. He was appointed, in 1530, with several others to inquire what lands, &c., Cardinal Wolsey held in Buckinghamshire—and, meriting much by his great abilities, had summons to Parliament among the Peers, and took his seat, 4th May, 1532, as **BARON MORDAUNT**. In 1551, in the reign of Edward VI., when there was a great dearth of provisions, he was appointed Chief Commissioner to regulate the price of victuals, &c. &c. By his marriage with the heiress of De Vere, the ancient and magnificent seat of **DRAYTON**, in Northamptonshire, came into the family, to which Henry VIII. taking a fancy, as he did to

Drayton.

* See Appendix, Note F.

many other fine places, wished him to exchange it for some of his newly-acquired Abbey lands, but the King's death occurring before this arrangement was completed, he was saved that great mortification. He lived to a great age in honor and happiness, and died in the second year of Queen Elizabeth's reign, 1562. His wife was Elizabeth, eldest daughter and co-heiress of Sir Henry de Vere, Lord of Drayton, Addington, Thrapston, &c. descended from Sir Robert de Vere, second son of Aubrey de Vere, Earl of Guisnes, Grand Justiciary and Chamberlain to Henry I., and brother of Aubrey, first Earl of Oxford.* They had four sons, SIR JOHN, his heir; Edmund of Thundersly; William of Oakley, who married Agnes, daughter and heiress of Charles Booth; and George of the Hill, who married Cecilia, daughter and co-heiress of John Harding, and six daughters, all of whom were married.

SIR JOHN MORDAUNT, his eldest son and heir, succeeded to Drayton, &c., and became second Baron Mordaunt. He was made a Knight of the Bath at the Coronation of Anna Boleyn, 1st June, 1533, and was Sheriff for Essex and Hertfordshire, in 1540. He was among the first who appeared in arms for Queen Mary, on the death of Edward VI., was one of her Privy Councillors, and served for Bedfordshire in four Parliaments in her reign. He bequeathed lands to King's Hall and Brazen-nose College, Ox-

2nd Lord Mordaunt.

* See account of Drayton at the end.

ford, for the maintenance of certain scholars in those houses, to be named by his executors and heirs for ever. He died in 1570. He married twice, his first wife being Elizabeth, daughter of Sir Richard Fitz-Lewis, Lord of Westhornedon, and sole heir of her brother, John Fitz-Lewis, who married Anne, daughter and heiress of Sir Robert Lovell, but who perished unfortunately on his wedding night, the house in which the celebration of the marriage took place being accidentally set on fire, "the suddenness and fury "whereof was such, with the time of the night, and "the effects of the preceding jollities, as rendered it "impossible to be extinguished, till it had destroyed "the lovers, the guests, and the edifice wherein they "did repose." Lord Mordaunt's second wife was Johanne, daughter of Sir John Farmer, of Eston Neston, in Northamptonshire, and widow of Mr. Whitney, by whom he had three daughters, Margaret, Anne, and Ursula. His first wife, Elizabeth, was the mother of one daughter, Elizabeth, and of his only son,

(Halstead.)

3rd Lord Mordaunt

SIR LEWIS MORDAUNT, who became third Baron Mordaunt, and succeeded to "a noble and free fortune:" all the great estates of the Mordaunts, the Alnetos, the Latimers, the De Veres, the Maudits, the Greenes, and the Fitz-Lewises, in the Counties of Bedford, Bucks, Hertford, Northampton, Essex, Dorset, and Somerset, in each of which he had "fair "seats and Lordships." "The riches and patrimony "of this house was such as there was scarce a Gen-

(Halstead.)

"tleman in England whose estate was comparable to "it." He resided principally at his noble old castle of Drayton, to which he added much, and lived in great magnificence, and "his hospitality is to this "day famous." He was a great lover of art, and an encourager of learning. He was knighted by Queen Elizabeth, in 1567. He was one of the Peers who sat in judgment upon the Duke of Norfolk, in 1576, and also in 1586, on Mary Queen of Scots, at Fotheringay. He sat in many Parliaments, and commanded the troops in his district assembled against the Spanish invasion. He lived a long and prosperous life, and died at Drayton in 1601, and lies buried at Turvey, under a tomb* of black marble. There was a serious disunion in the family, occasioned by his father, Sir John, encouraging him to marry Anne Witney, the beautiful daughter of his second wife, Johanne, who was also very desirous of the match. But the grandfather, the old Lord Mordaunt, opposed it violently, and, threatening to dismember the estates, they all found it their advantage to make peace, and concurred in his marriage with Elizabeth, daughter of Sir Arthur D'Arcy, Knt., brother to the Lord D'Arcy, by whom he had three daughters, Mary; Catherine; and Elizabeth; and one son, HENRY, his heir.

HENRY MORDAUNT became fourth Baron Mordaunt 4th Lord Mordaunt on the death of his father, and inherited all his honors

* See Appendix, Note G.



and estates. His strict adherence to the Roman Catholic religion kept him away from the Court of James I., and he lived in retirement in the enjoyment of his large possessions. However, he was not free from suspicion, and was, in 1605, committed to the Tower, charged with having a knowledge of the Gunpowder Plot. He was fined by the Star Chamber, and released the year following, on the 3rd June, but his health suffering from the confinement it brought him to an early grave, as he died in 1608. He had married Margaret, daughter of Sir Henry Compton, Lord Compton (and sister of William, first Earl of Northampton), by Lady Frances, daughter of Francis Hastings, second Earl of Huntingdon. Through this marriage we trace our descent from King Edward III.* Lord Mordaunt left four daughters, Frances, married to Sir Thomas Neville, eldest son of Henry, Lord Abergavenny; Elizabeth; Margaret; and Anne, died unmarried; and three sons, JOHN, his heir; James, who married first, Mary Tiringham, and secondly, Frances Gostwick, from whom are descended the Mordaunts of Medborn, in Leicestershire; and Lewis, who married and died without children.

1st Earl of Peter-
borough.

JOHN MORDAUNT, the eldest son, succeeded as fifth Baron Mordaunt, and was created EARL OF PETERBOROUGH, by Charles II., in 1627. He was very young at his father's death, and remained under the

* See Pedigree of Descent.

care of his mother, Lady Mordaunt, who was a zealous professor of the Roman Catholic religion. After he came to an age capable of taking important impressions, he was, in consequence, by the command of James I., removed from her control, and placed in the house of George Abbot, Archbishop of Canterbury, under whose tuition he was educated until he was sent to finish his studies at Oxford, where he is said to have been "the star of the University." He was converted to Protestantism by a disputation between Dr. James Usher, afterwards Archbishop of Armagh, and the Jesuit Rookwood, which took place in his presence. Rookwood confessed himself silenced by the just hand of God, for presuming, without leave from his superiors, to dispute with the Doctor. Lord Mordaunt "was very beautiful, ingenious, affable, and applicable to all was good and useful." James I. early called him to Court—gave him many marks of his favor, and remitted the fine of £10,000 imposed upon his father by the Star Chamber. He continued in favor with the unfortunate Charles I., who created him an Earl, and made him Lord Lieutenant and Governor of Northamptonshire, and honored him with his private friendship. But, notwithstanding, he allowed himself to be induced by his wife, a Lady of a very haughty spirit, who had received some disgust at Court, to take part with those "unhappy Reformers, who at last destroyed all they pretended to mend." He was, in 1642, Field-Marshal of the army raised by the Parliament, pretended to be for the defence of the Protestant religion; and had

(Halstead)

besides, the command of a Regiment of Foot, and a Troop of Horse, acting under Robert, Earl of Essex, Captain-General of all the Parliamentary forces. However, with much regret at the part he had taken against his King, he died of consumption on the 18th of June in the same year, and was buried at Turvey. His wife was Elizabeth, daughter and sole heir of William Howard, Lord Howard of Effingham (eldest son of Charles, first Earl of Nottingham, the grandson of Thomas Howard, second Duke of Norfolk*), by his wife Anne, daughter and sole heir of John, Lord St. John of Bletsoe, by whom the BARONY OF BEAUCHAMP of BLETSOE† came to the Mordaunts. Lady Peterborough was the great friend and patron of Archbishop Usher, whom she maintained in her house in London eight years during the troubles. Their only daughter, Elizabeth, married Thomas Howard, second Lord Howard of Escrick. They had also two sons—HENRY, the eldest, succeeded his father, and JOHN, who afterwards became VISCOUNT MORDAUNT of AVALON.

Countess of Peterborough.

Lady Howard of Escrick.

2nd Earl of Peterborough.

HENRY MORDAUNT, second Earl of Peterborough, was educated at Eton College, under the learned and memorable Sir Henry Wotton, where he imbibed

* He, when Earl of Surrey, fought at Bosworth for Richard III. The Duke, his father, fighting on the same side, there lost his life. Though his martial prowess was unmatched in the battle, Surrey was made prisoner at the end of the day, and brought before the victorious Henry. He was at this time in the vigour of youth, tall, strong and graceful, and esteemed one of the best men of arms of that age. He was of a high spirit and nothing dejected by his ill fortune. Henry, surprised and inwardly gratified by the sight of a man so extraordinary, asked him, "How he durst engage in the service of so unjust and cruel a tyrant?" The Earl with dignity replied, "King Richard was on the Throne before I came into his interest: had I found the Crown of England on a bush, I would have fought for it!" He served Henry and his son faithfully, and died full of honours in 1554.

† See Pedigree of Descent.

such a spirit of loyalty and love for his King as never afterwards could be extinguished. He took the opposite side to his father in the civil war, and distinguished himself on behalf of Charles I. ; raised a Regiment at his own expense, and was wounded in the battle of Newbury, in 1643, when but twenty years of age. He married, soon after he came of age, Lady Penelope, only daughter of Sir Barnabus O'Brien, sixth Earl of Thomond, with whom he got some fortune, which was of great use to him, as the Parliament party had sequestered his estates. He went to Ireland, and from thence to France with Lady Peterborough, but having made a composition for his estate, through the interest of his mother, with the Parliament party, he returned to live at Turvey in quiet. He waited upon King Charles the night he slept at Ampthill, when in the power of his enemies. "Cheerfulness there was not much in the King's looks, but no disorder ; grave they were, "but distinguishing to any he took for friends : and "injured greatness appeared in every motion." Lord Peterborough left him resolved to run all risks in the service of his unhappy master. He joined the Earl of Holland in his unsuccessful rising to rescue the King ; and though Lord Holland was taken and afterwards beheaded, Lord Peterborough and his brother, John Mordaunt, escaped, and were voted traitors to the Commonwealth. He retired to Antwerp, but after the murder of the King, through the management of his Countess, "an ingenious and "industrious Lady," he was permitted to make

(Halstead.)

(Halstead.)

another composition for his estate, and returned to England, and lived retired till the Restoration. On the marriage of Charles II. he was sent with a fleet and took possession of Tangiers, where he remained as Governor till 1663. In 1673 he was sent Ambassador Extraordinary to Modena, to negotiate the marriage of the Duke of York, afterwards James II., with the Princess Mary Beatrix Eleanora D'Este, daughter of Alphonso II., Duke of Modena. He was for some time previous employed in searching out a Princess fit for his Royal Highness ; and no less than *eight* were at different times under his consideration, with most of whom he had personal interviews at the respective Courts of their Royal relatives ; and though Claua Felicia, Archduchess of Inspruck—the Duchess of Guise—Mademoiselle de Rais—Mary Anne, Princess of Wirtemberg—the Princess of Newburgh—Mademoiselle D'Alboeuf, and a Princess of the house of Parma, were severally in question, yet the young Princess of Modena was selected as the most suitable. He presented her with £20,000 worth of jewels, entrusted to him by the Duke of York, as the wedding present. The Earl of Peterborough was proxy in the marriage, and conducted the Princess over through France as far as Calais, where she was met by the retinue of the Duke, who received her himself at Dover, and there they were married.

At the Coronation of James II., in 1685, he carried the Sceptre with the Cross, and was soon after made Knight of the Garter, and Colonel of the 3rd Regiment of Horse. In 1689, after the accession of

William and Mary, the Commons resolved that the Earl of Peterborough and the Earl of Salisbury should be impeached of High Treason, for departing from their allegiance and being reconciled to the Church of Rome ; but the impeachment was dropped. He died in 1697, and was buried at Turvey. He was distinguished for his antiquarian knowledge, and his desire to preserve the records of his own family, which induced him to compile that now scarce folio volume, entitled "Halstead's Genealogies." Pepys, in his Diary, mentions him as "a great lover of bows and arrows ;" and also of "a new-fashioned gun, brought to my Lord Peterborough, to shoot often, one after another, without trouble or danger." Pepys also says, "God forgive how our report, of my Lord Peterborough's accounts (of the Committee of Tangiers), was read over and agreed to by the Lords, without one of them understanding it ! And had it been what it would, it had gone." His wife, the Countess, is mentioned by Pepys as an active, intelligent person. She died in 1702. He had no son, and left Lady Mary, his only surviving daughter, his sole heir : his eldest daughter, Lady Elizabeth, died at twelve years of age.

LADY MARY MORDAUNT, the sole heir of her father, ^{Duchess of Norfolk,} married in 1677, Henry Howard, seventh Duke of Norfolk, but he, having reason to be displeased with her conduct, separated himself from her in October, 1685, about eight years after their marriage. In 1695, he moved for an Act of Parliament to dissolve

his marriage, and allow him to marry again. He did not then succeed—but in the Session of 1699 he again moved the Lords “to dissolve his marriage “with Lady Mary Mordaunt, and to enable him to “marry again,” which passed the House in a few days, but not without a protest, and had the Royal assent in April, 1700. The Duke died in April, 1701, without marrying again ; but after his death, Lady Mary married Sir John Germaine. She only survived four years, and died in 1705, leaving all her property, and the magnificent seat of **DRAYTON**, in Northamptonshire, to her second husband, Sir John Germaine. She became, on her father’s death in 1697, **BARONESS MORDAUNT**—but the Earldom of Peterborough then devolved upon **CHARLES MORDAUNT**, the eldest son of Lord Peterborough’s brother, John, Lord Mordaunt ; and at Lady Mary’s death, 1705, the Barony of Mordaunt devolved on him, and also that of **BEAUCHAMP OF BLETSOE**.

Drayton.

Viscount Mordaunt
of Avalon.

JOHN MORDAUNT, the second son of John, first Earl of Peterborough, was created **VISCOUNT MORDAUNT of AVALON**. He was educated in France and Italy. He was famed for his signal exploits during the Usurpation, and very early engaged in that attempt of Lord Holland’s to rescue Charles I. Of his active exertions and wonderful perils, in bringing about the Restoration, Lord Clarendon gives a long and full account. He calls him “a young Gentleman of “parts and great vigour of mind.” His wife, **ELIZABETH CAREY**, zealously assisted him in every thing.

He was committed to the Tower in 1658, and brought to trial by Cromwell. The full account of which is given by Clarendon and very particularly noticed by Lady Mordaunt, in her own Diary. She was able to bribe some of the Judges, of whom there were twenty. One of them, Pride, was taken ill, and obliged to leave the Court, so that they were divided, one half for condemning him, the other saying he was not guilty; whereupon the determination depended on the single vote of the President, John Lisle, (who had voted for the murder of Charles I.,) and he, making some excuses for the justice he was about to do, and acknowledging many obligations to the mother of the prisoner (Elizabeth Howard), pronounced him innocent for aught appeared to the Court. Cromwell was so enraged at this, that he sent him back to the Tower, but in the end he was prevailed on to set him at liberty. He had but a very few days enjoyed that liberty, when he engaged himself as freely in the King's service as before, and with better success. Charles II., in testimony of his faithful services to the hazard of his life and fortune, and as a mark to future ages of his great loyalty, advanced him to the Peerage, by the title of BARON MORDAUNT of RYEGATE, and VISCOUNT AVALON, by letters patent, dated 10th July, 1659. On Charles's landing at Dover, 26th May, 1660, Lord Mordaunt and Lord Winchelsea brought up General Monck to his Majesty, who invested him with the Garter, and Knighted them all three. He was soon afterwards made Constable of Windsor Castle; and in June,

1660, Lord Lieutenant of Surrey. In 1666 his Lordship was impeached by the House of Commons, for forcibly ejecting William Taylor and his family, from the apartments they occupied in Windsor Castle, and other charges, all of which he denied in his place in the House of Lords, and put in answers to the articles of impeachment, for hearing which a day was fixed, but the Parliament shortly afterwards being prorogued, the inquiry seems to have been entirely abandoned, notwithstanding the vehemence with which the House of Commons had taken up the matter. Lord Mordaunt having had "great and incomposible differences" with his brother the Earl of Peterborough, about the estate of Ryegate, their mother's property, Charles II., by the advice of the Chancellor Hyde, in 1670, granted it to Lord Mordaunt; on it stood one of the noblest houses in the South of England. He died in 1675, in his forty-eighth year, and was buried in the Church at Fulham, where a magnificent Monument* is erected to his memory, of white and black Marble, with his effigy in his Robes, and a batton in his right hand, as Constable of Windsor Castle. He married Elizabeth, second daughter and co-heiress with her sister, Philadelphia, Lady Lyttleton, of the Honourable Thomas Carey, youngest son of Robert, first Earl of Monmouth, and had four daughters, Charlotte, who married Benjamin Albin; Carey, who died unmarried; SOPHIA, who married James Hamilton, of Bangor;

Monument.

* See Appendix, Note H.

and ANNÉ, married to James Hamilton, of Tollymore ; and four sons, CHARLES, who succeeded him ; Henry ; Lewis ; Osmund ; and George, born after his death.

CHARLES MORDAUNT, the eldest son of John, Lord Mordaunt, succeeded his father as second Viscount, in 1675 ; his uncle, Henry, Earl of Peterborough, as third Earl, in 1697 ; and his cousin, Mary, Duchess of Norfolk, as fourteenth Baron Beauchamp, and eighth Baron Mordaunt, in 1705. He rendered himself very conspicuous by many remarkable services to his country. He distinguished himself at Tangiers, under the Earl of Plymouth, when it was besieged by the Moors. On the accession of James II. he was one of the principal arguers in the House of Peers against repealing the Test Acts ; and, disliking the proceedings of the Court, he went over to Holland. On his arrival at the Hague, he was among the first of the English Nobility who engaged in the Prince of Orange's expedition into England. Burnet says he was among those whom that Prince chiefly trusted, and by whose advice he governed all his motions. At the Coronation of William and Mary, 9th April, 1689, he was created EARL of MONMOUTH, that he might attend at that ceremony as an Earl, having been appointed the day before First Lord of the Treasury, which office he held five years. In 1692, he made the campaign of Flanders under William III. In 1702, the first of Queen Anne, he was sent Governor to Jamaica, and Commander of the Army and Fleet on

3rd Earl of Peterborough.

that expedition. In 1705, his Lordship was declared General and Commander-in-Chief of the Forces sent to Spain, and joint-Admiral of the Fleet with Sir Cloudesley Shovel; for which well-known expedition, in which all his actions appear suitable to the dignity of his character, and where he displayed a chivalrous courage and conduct worthy of being recorded in any age, he got the thanks of the House of Peers in January, 1710, for "that during the time he had the command of the Army in Spain he performed many great and eminent services." The Lord Chancellor in his speech to him expressed himself in the strongest terms—saying, "Had more days been allowed me than I have minutes, to call to mind the wonderful and amazing success which perpetually attended your Lordship in Spain (the effect of your Lordship's personal bravery and conduct), I would not attempt the enumerating your particular services, since I should offend your Lordship by the mention of such as I could recollect, and give a just occasion of offence to this Honourable House, by my involuntary omission of the far greater part of them." After this he was sent Ambassador to Turin, and on his return in 1712, was made Colonel of the Royal Regiment of Horse Guards, and installed at Windsor, in 1713, Knight of the Garter. He then went Ambassador to Sicily, where he remained until 1715, the year after Queen Anne's death. He was also employed by George I. and George II., as General of all the Marine forces in Great Britain. He was a Nobleman too well known as a wit, and the friend of

Swift and Pope, to require much elucidation of his character. "He was," says Lord Orford, "one of those men of careless and negligent grace, who scattered a thousand bon-mots and idle verses, which we, painful compilers, gather and hoard, till the owners stare to find themselves authors." Such was this Lord—"of an advantageous figure and enterprising spirit as gallant as Amadis and as brave," but a little more expeditious in his journeys, for he is said to have seen more Kings and more postillions than any other man in Europe. The following verses of Swift's, written on him, show his character and genius so strongly that I must give them here :

Mordanto fills the trump of Fame,
The Christian world his deeds proclaim,
And prints are crowded with his name.

In journeys he outrides the post,
Sits up 'till midnight with his host,
Talks politics, and gives a toast.

Knows every Prince in Europe's face,
Flies, like a squib, from place to place,
And travels not, but runs a race.

From Paris Gazette a-la-main,
This day arrived without his train,
Mordanto in a week from Spain.

A messenger comes all a-reek,
Mordanto at Madrid to seek;
He left the town above a week.

Next day the post-boy winds his horn,
And rides through Dover in the morn,
Mordanto's landed from Leghorn.

Mordanto gallops on alone,
The roads are with his followers strown,
This breaks a girth and that a bone.

His body active as his mind,
Returning sound in limb and wind,
Except some leather lost behind.

A skeleton in outward figure,
His meagre corps though full of vigour,
Would halt behind him were it bigger.

So wonderful his expedition,
When you have not the least suspicion,
He's with you like an apparition.

Shines in all climates like a star,
In Senates bold, and firm in war,
A land commander and a tar.

Heroic actions early bred in,
Ne'er to be matched in modern reading,
But by his namesake Charles of Sweden.

His enmity to the Duke of Marlborough, and his friendship with Pope, will preserve his name, when his genius, too romantic to have laid a solid foundation for fame, and his politics, too disinterested for his age and country, shall be equally forgotten. He was a man, in short, "who would neither live nor die like other mortals." "Yet even particularities were becoming in him, as he had a natural ease, that immediately adopted them, and saved them from the air of affectation." His first wife was Carey, daughter of Sir Alexander Fraser, of Dotes, in Mearnshire, in Scotland, who died in 1709, and

was buried at Turvey. He remained a widower twenty-six years, and married his second wife, Anastatia Robinson, just before he went to Lisbon for the benefit of his health, where he died the same year, on the 10th of October, 1735, aged seventy-seven. He was brought over from Lisbon, and interred at Turvey, among his ancestors, who almost all lie buried there. There is a large three-quarters length portrait of him at Castleward, and a half-sized one at Tollymore Park. His two sons, JOHN and Henry, both died of the small-pox, in 1710. His only daughter, Lady HENRIETTA MORDAUNT, married in 1706, Duchess of Gordon. Alexander Gordon, Marquis of Huntley, eldest son of George, first Duke of Gordon. In 1716 he became Duke on the death of his father, and died in 1728. The Duchess survived her husband thirty-two years. She brought up all her children in the Protestant faith, and upon that account had, in 1735, a pension of £1,000 a year, granted by George II., for the better support of herself and children. She died in 1760, at Preston Hall, in the County of Edinburgh, an estate which she purchased, and left to her second son, Lord Adam Gordon. Lord Adam Gordon. My mother* has often met that Lord Adam, visiting his cousins at Castleward. He lived until 1801. There were several letters at Castleward some years ago, very neatly written on note paper, with envelopes, and signed "Henrietta "Huntly," addressed to her "Dear Aunt Sophia" (Mrs. Hamilton), at Bangor. In one she gave the

* The Honourable Mrs. Montgomery.

account of her first arrival in Scotland on her marriage, and that the Duke of Gordon met them with "a thousand Gentlemen on horseback. In others she asked her to buy linen for the use of her house, and said, "you may judge how much we require, as we sit down forty every day to dinner." She mentioned having written to her Aunt Anne at Tollymore, for the same purpose. In another letter she asked her aunt Sophia to get Mr. Hamilton to return Mr. O'Neill* for the Borough of Bangor. I have seen and read these letters, but they were unfortunately destroyed, with other curious old papers, at Castleward. By this marriage of Lady Henrietta Mordaunt, the Baronies of Mordaunt and Beauchamp merged into the family of Gordon, and are now enjoyed by Charlotte, Duchess of Richmond, eldest sister of the late Duke of Gordon, whose father assumed them on the death of the sister of the last Earl of Peterborough, in 1819.

Lord Mordaunt.

JOHN MORDAUNT, the eldest son of Charles, the great Earl of Peterborough and Monmouth, died twenty-five years before his father. He was Member of Parliament for Chippenham; and Colonel of the Grenadiers in the 1st Foot Guards, at the battle of Blenheim, in 1704, where he lost his left arm. He died of the small pox in April, 1710, and was buried at Turvey. His only brother, Henry Mordaunt, who was in the Navy, died unmarried two months

Honorable Henry
Mordaunt.

* Charles O'Neill, of Shane's Castle, who had married Lady Mary Powlet, sister of Lady Frances Powlet, who was the wife of Lord Mordaunt, the brother of Lady Huntley. He was Member for Bangor in 1707.

before him, of the same dreadful disorder. He married Lady Frances Powlet, second daughter of the second Duke of Bolton, and left two sons—CHARLES, his heir ; and

John Mordaunt, who was a Lieutenant-Colonel in Hon. John Mordaunt the Army, and served in two Parliaments for Nottinghamshire. He married first, Mary, daughter of Sir Scrope Howe, first Viscount Howe, and widow of Thomas Herbert, eighth Earl of Pembroke and Montgomery. She died in 1749, and he married secondly, Elizabeth, daughter of Samuel Hamilton, but died without children, in 1767.

CHARLES MORDAUNT, the eldest son of Lord 4th Earl of Peterborough. Mordaunt, succeeded his grandfather, Charles, the great Earl, as fourth Earl, and also succeeded to the property of his great-uncle, Sir Peter Fraser, in Scotland. He married twice. His first wife was Mary, daughter of John Cox, of London, who was the mother of his two daughters, Lady Frances, who married the Rev. Samuel Bulkeley, of Hatfield ; and Lady MARY ANASTATIA GRACE. His second wife, Robiniana, daughter of Colonel Brown, was mother of his two sons, CHARLES HENRY, his successor ; and Powlett, who died young. The Earl died in 1779, and

CHARLES HENRY MORDAUNT, the only surviving son of the fourth Earl, became the fifth, and was the 5th Earl of Peterborough. last Earl of Peterborough. He lived a private life, was addicted to literature, and collected a good

Library. He never married, and died at the age of 56 in 1814, when the EARLDOMS of PETERBOROUGH and MONMOUTH, and the VISCOUNTY of MORDAUNT, of AVALON, became extinct. All the honors of this great family, except the Barony of Mordaunt, died with him ; but their celebrity and noble deeds had gone before, as there is nothing to record worthy of note of either the last Earl or his father.

Lady Frances Bulkeley.

Lady Frances Mordaunt, the eldest sister of the last Earl, died before him. She had married the Rev. Mr. Bulkeley, of Hatfield, but left no children.

11th Baroness Mordaunt.

Lady MARY ANASTATIA GRACE MORDAUNT, the second sister of the last Earl, became eleventh Baroness Mordaunt, on the death of her brother, in 1814. She enjoyed that honor five years, and died unmarried, in 1819. The Baronies of Mordaunt, and Beauchamp of Bletsoe, at her death reverted to Alexander Gordon, fourth Duke of Gordon, as the next heir, being the grandson of Lady Henrietta Mordaunt, only daughter of Charles, the third Earl of Peterborough and Monmouth. His Grace died in 1827, when all his honors devolved on his only son,

4th Duke of Gordon.

5th Duke of Gordon.

George Gordon, who became fifth Duke of Gordon, thirteenth Baron Mordaunt of Turvey, and twentieth Baron Beauchamp of Bletsoe ; but he dying, unfortunately, without children, in 1836, his Grace's eldest sister, Lady Charlotte Gordon, the widow of Charles Lennox, fourth Duke of Richmond, succeeded to, and is the present and 14th BARONESS MORDAUNT of TURVEY, and 21st BARONESS BEAUCHAMP of BLETSOE.

Duchess of Richmond.

I must now return to the younger children of Lord Mordaunt and Elizabeth Carey, and give some account of them and their posterity :

General HARRY MORDAUNT was their second son, General Mordaunt. and next brother to Charles, the great and celebrated Earl of Peterborough and Monmouth. He was Treasurer of the Ordnance, and was Member for Brackly, and afterwards for Richmond, until his death, in 1720. He was twice married, and had eight children ; but his posterity, by his sons, ceased in the third generation. His first wife was Margaret, daughter of Sir Thomas Spencer, of Yarnton, in Oxfordshire, and his second, Penelope, daughter and heiress of William Tipping, of Ewelme, in Oxfordshire. One son, Sir John, and two daughters, Elizabeth and Penelope only survived him. His portrait, head size, taken when a boy, is at Tollymore Park, and also at Castleward. Portrait.

Sir John Mordaunt, who was his third son, was Sir John Mordaunt. Knight of the Bath, a Major-General, and Member of Parliament for Cockermouth, but does not appear to have married.

LEWIS MORDAUNT, the third son of the celebrated John, Lord Mordaunt, and Elizabeth Carey, and brother of Charles, the great Earl, was also in the Army, as Brigadier-General. He died in 1712. He had two wives. His first wife, Anne, daughter of Roger Martin, son of Sir Roger Martin, Bart., of Long-Melford, Suffolk, was mother of Colonel Honourable Lewis Mordaunt.

Colonel Charles Mordaunt. Charles Mordaunt, who married, first, Charlotte, daughter of Thomas Mainwaring, of Cheshire, by whom he had no children. He married, secondly, Anne, fourth daughter of Sir Scrope Howe, first Viscount Howe, by whom he had three sons, one of whom, Osbert Mordaunt, was living in 1808.

Osbert Mordaunt. Lewis Mordaunt married secondly, Mary, daughter of Lieutenant-Colonel Collyer, Lieutenant-Governor of Jersey, who died in 1740, and was mother of Anna Maria Mordaunt, who married Stephen Poyntz, of Midgeham ; and of Sophia, who married Sir Roger Martin, of Long-Melford, in Suffolk, Bart. ; Georgina Poyntz, the eldest daughter of Mrs. Poyntz, married John Spencer, first Earl Spencer, and was mother of George John, the late Earl Spencer, who died in 1834 ; also of Henrietta Frances, late Countess of Besborough ; and of Georgina, late Duchess of Devonshire, who was mother of William Spencer Cavendish, the present and sixth Duke. Mrs. Poyntz was also grandmother, by her son, William Poyntz, of Isabella, present Countess of Cork and Orrery ; and of Caroline, Lady Boyle ; and also, of the present William Stephen Poyntz, who is father of Frances, Lady Clinton, who died in 1835 ; and of Isabella, the present Marchioness of Exeter. Lewis's portrait, in small size (as a companion to his brother Henry's), is both at Tollymore Park and Castleward.

Mrs. Poyntz.

Lady Martin.

Countess Spencer.

Earl Spencer.

Countess of Besborough.

Duchess of Devonshire.

Duke of Devonshire.

William Poyntz.

Countess of Cork.

Lady Boyle.

Wm. Stephen Poyntz.

Lady Clinton.

Marchioness of Exeter. Portrait.

Honourable Osmond Mordaunt. OSMUND MORDAUNT, the next brother to Lewis, was in the Army, and was killed at the battle of the Boyne. On the death of the last Earl of Peterbo-

rough in 1814, there was a story spread, no doubt by some impostors, that Osmund had only been wounded in the battle, and that he had been carried off the field to some farm-house, where he recovered, and remained afterwards, having married the farmer's daughter, and that a descendant of his was coming forward to claim the titles. But this story soon died away.

GEORGE MORDAUNT the youngest son of Lord Mordaunt, born after his father's death, was a Clergyman. He married first, Catherine, fourth daughter and co-heir of Sir Thomas Spencer, of Yarnton, in Oxfordshire, sister to the wife of his brother Henry, She died in 1714, having no children, and he married, secondly, Elizabeth, daughter of Sir John Doyly, of Chislehampton, in Oxfordshire ; she died in 1720, and was mother of Anna Maria Mordaunt, who married Jonathan Shipley, Bishop of St. Asaph's, and left descendants. His third wife, Elizabeth, daughter of Lieutenant-Colonel Collyer, and sister of the wife of his brother Lewis, was the mother of Elizabeth Mordaunt, who became the wife of Sir William Milner, of Nun-Appleton, in Yorkshire ; and also left descendants.

Honourable George
Mordaunt.

Lady Milner.

CHARLOTTE MORDAUNT, the eldest daughter of Lord Mordaunt, married Benjamin Albin, but I know nothing more of her ; her sister, Mrs. Hamilton, mentions her casually in her letters, which are among the old papers at Tollymore Park.

Honourable Mrs.
Albin.

Honourable Carey
Mordaunt.

CAREY MORDAUNT, her next sister, is also mentioned in those letters. She died unmarried in 1713.

Portraits,

The portraits of both these Ladies are at Tollymore Park, and at Castleward, as companions to those of their two brothers, and also those of their two younger sisters, Sophia and Anne, making, in all, six small portraits of six of the children of Lord and Lady Mordaunt.

Honourable Mrs. Hamilton,
of Bangor.

SOPHIA MORDAUNT, the wife of James Hamilton, of Bangor, was the third daughter of Viscount Mordaunt and Elizabeth Carey. In a blank page of "Antiquitas Christiana," by Jeremy Taylor, in the library at Castleward, is written in her own handwriting,

" Sophia Mordaunt.

" 1686.

James Hamilton.

" Sophia Hamilton. I was married August 22nd, 1687. James Hamilton was born August 21st, 1688; baptized September 28th. His Godfathers, James Hamilton, of Carrownesuire, Esq., James Hamilton, of Tollymore, Esq.; his Godmother, the Right Honourable Lady Elizabeth Cromwell."

Monument.

Portrait.

Besides this son, who died about the age of sixteen, she had two daughters, ANNE-CATHERINE and MARGARET. She survived her husband some years, and lies buried beside him in Bangor Church, where a handsome monument* is erected to her memory. Her portrait, three-quarters' length, besides the small one

* See Appendix, Note I.

before mentioned, is at Castleward; and also one of her son. Her husband, James Hamilton, of Bangor, died in 1707, and she died in 1735, leaving her two daughters co-heiresses.

MARGARET HAMILTON, the youngest, was married, at seventeen, to Thomas Butler, sixth Viscount Ikerrin, and was mother of Somerset Hamilton Butler, first Earl of Carrick, who was grandfather of the late Earl, who died in 1837; of Juliana, Countess of Belmore; and of Lady Harriet Forde; and great grandfather of Harriet, the present Lady Bangor.

Viscountess Ikerrin.

Earl of Carrick

Countess of Belmore

Lady Harriet Forde.

Viscountess Bangor.

Mrs. Ward.

ANNE-CATHERINE HAMILTON, the eldest daughter of Mrs. Hamilton, of Bangor, was married at eighteen, three years before her sister, and not much to her mother's satisfaction, to **MICHAEL WARD**, who was then a handsome young Barrister, the second son of Bernard Ward, of Castleward, who, in 1690, when Sheriff of the County of Down, was killed in a duel by Jocelyn Hamilton, brother of James Hamilton, of Tollymore, who was mortally wounded at the same time. Michael Ward, by the death of his elder brother, Nicholas, became possessed of Castleward, and was afterwards Justice of the King's Bench. He was an excellent and a clever man. He is mentioned in the History of the County of Down, as the first person who introduced marl as a manure. He was also a great promoter of the linen trade. I have in my possession, and constantly wear on my right hand, the wedding ring of Judge and Mrs. Ward: it is very thick, and is engraved inside with the initials, "^A_{MW} March, 17⁹₁₀"

Nicholas Ward.

Judge Ward.

Wedding Ring

Monument.

to which are now added my own initials, and the date of my marriage. It was given to me by my aunt, her granddaughter and namesake, Anne-Catherine Ward. Mrs. Ward died in 1760. She survived her husband but a short time, and left by her will £300, to be laid out on a monument, to be erected in the Church at Bangor, to the memory of her father and mother, who were buried there. It is very handsome, of pure white marble,—a figure as large as life weeping over an urn, surmounting the tablet. The inscription on the tablet does not do justice to the monument.* It is very deficient in giving information, and ends with an absurd allusion to the Hamilton connexions. There is a large portrait of Mrs. Ward and another of her sister, Lady Ikerrin, in the hall at Tollymore Park, and one also of their brother, James Hamilton, who died a boy—all three taken when they were young. At Castleward there is a very large portrait of Mrs. Ward, taken after her marriage, and a very handsome one of Judge Ward to match. There is also a smaller one of the Judge in his robes. They left one son, BERNARD, who succeeded him; and two daughters, Anne and Sophia.

Portrait.

Mrs. Upton.

Sophia Ward, the youngest, married Arthur Upton, of Castle Upton, in the County of Antrim, but had no children. His brother and heir, Clotworthy Upton, was the first Viscount Templeton, father of John Henry, the present Viscount. There is a very beautiful picture of her at Castleward.

* See Appendix, Note I.

ANNE WARD, the eldest daughter, married Sir John Parnell, of Rathleague, in Queen's County, and was grandmother by her only son, Sir John, of Sir Henry Parnell, and of Tom Parnell, whose active benevolence is so well known in all the religious charitable institutions in Ireland, and great-grandmother of John Parnell, of Avondale ; of Emma, Countess of Darnley ; of Lady Henry Moore (whose son is now Marquis of Drogheda), &c. &c. Judge Ward, in a codicil to his will, dated 17th April, 1757, left to his "grandson, John Parnell, twenty guineas, to be "laid out in planting oak trees on such lands as his "father shall think fit." There is at Castleward a very good portrait, painted at Rome, of Sir John Parnell, who was afterwards Chancellor of the Exchequer in Ireland.

Lady Parnell.

Sir John Parnell.

Tom Parnell.

John Parnell.

Countess of Darnley.
Lady Henry Moore.

Marquis of Drogheda.

Portrait.

BERNARD WARD, the only son of Judge Ward, succeeded him at CASTLEWARD, and was Member for the County of Down from 1745 till 1770, when he was made a Peer, by George III., under the title of BARON CASTLEWARD, and VISCOUNT BANGOR. He built the present house at Castleward. There is a ridiculous story told that he and his wife differed about the architecture of it—and, in consequence, one side of the house has a beautiful Grecian front, and the other is not very good Gothic. His portrait is at Castleward, with the plan of the house in his hand. His wife was Lady Anne Bligh, the eldest daughter of John, first Earl of Darnly, and the widow of Robert Hawkins Magill, of Gill-Hall, in the County of Down, to whom she was not more than four or five

1st Viscount Bangor

Portrait.

years married when he died, at Seaforde, during a great hunting party, at which most of the Gentlemen of the County were assembled. As he had been Member for the County of Down for twenty years, he recommended to the Gentlemen to choose Bernard Ward as his successor. Mr. Ward not only succeeded him in his seat for the County, but married his widow also, in about three years after his death. Lady Anne had then an only daughter, Theodosia Magill, who inherited Gill Hall, and all her father's great estates, and was a great favorite with her stepfather (Lord Bangor.) Just as she came of age, in 1765, she married, after refusing all the great matches in Ireland, the handsome, agreeable, young and rich Sir John Meade, Bart., of Lisheen, in the Golden Vale of Tipperary, who was afterwards created Earl of Clanwilliam. They had many children, who almost all married greatly. The eldest son, Lord Gilford, married Caroline, Countess de Thune, a very beautiful and amiable Lady, whom he met at Vienna. He was father of Richard, the present Earl of Clanwilliam, who is married to Lady Elizabeth Herbert, daughter of George Augustus, eleventh Earl of Pembroke, and has two sons and a daughter. Their second daughter, Lady Catherine Meade, was one of the loveliest of human beings, and the idol of all who knew her. She married Richard Wingfield, fourth Viscount Powerscourt, and was grandmother of Richard, the present Viscount, who is married to Lady Elizabeth Frances Jocelyn, eldest daughter of the present Earl of Roden. The fourth daughter

Countess of Clan-
william.

Earl of Clanwilliam.

Lord Gilford.

Earl of Clanwilliam.

Viscountess Powers-
court.

6th Viscount Powers-
court.

of Lord and Lady Clanwilliam, Lady Melesina Adelaide Countess of Meath.
 Meade, married John Brabazon, tenth Earl of Meath,
 and is mother of William, Lord Brabazon, and Theo- Lord Brabazon.
 dosia, married to Archibald, Viscount Acheson, only Viscountess Acheson.
 son of the present Earl of Gosford.

Lord and Lady Bangor had a very large family, but her Ladyship fancied, during the last fifteen years of her life, to withdraw herself from them all, and to live at Bath, where she died in 1789, having survived Lord Bangor eight years. He died in May, 1781, leaving three sons surviving him,

1. NICHOLAS, the second Viscount, who died in 2nd Viscount Bangor.
 1827.

2. EDWARD, who died in 1812, having married Hon. Edward Ward.
 his first cousin, Lady Arabella, daughter of William, Crosbie, first Earl of Glandore, and was father of EDWARD, third Viscount, who died in 1837, leaving 3rd Viscount Bangor.
 by his wife, Harriet, daughter of Henry Maxwell, sixth Lord Farnham, EDWARD, the present and fourth 4th Viscount Bangor.
 Viscount, and five other sons.

3. ROBERT, a Privy Councillor, the father of Edward The Right Hon. Robt. Ward.
 Michael Ward, who married Lady Matilda, sister of Charles Stewart, the present Marquis of Londonderry, and died his Britannic Majesty's Minister at the Court of Dresden, in 1831, leaving one son, ROBERT EDWARD, Robert Edward Ward of Bangor.
 the present proprietor of Bangor Castle, and one daughter, Catherine. Lord Bangor also left four daughters—the eldest,

Anne Catherine, was an amiable, sensible person, Hon. Anne Catherine Ward.
 universally beloved by all who knew her; she died unmarried in 1825. Her portrait, nearly full length, Portrait

is at Castle Ward, and also one of her sister, Lady Clanwilliam, with her eldest son, Lord Gilford, a handsome boy, standing at her knee. Sophia, the second daughter, also died unmarried, in 1836, and left most of her large property for charitable purposes.

Hon. Sophia Ward. Honorable Henrietta Ward. Honorable Mrs. Montgomery. Hugh Montgomery. Mrs. James Reilly.

Henrietta, the third daughter, lives at Strangford; and Emilia, the youngest, married in 1782, Hugh Montgomery, of Grey Abbey, in the County of Down, and, since the extinction of the Earldom of Mount-Alexander, the head of the Irish branch of the Eglinton family. She had several children, the eldest of whom, William Montgomery, married Amelia, daughter of the Honorable Thomas Parker, and died in 1831, leaving one only child, Hugh Montgomery, the present proprietor of Grey Abbey. And her youngest daughter, EMILY MONTGOMERY, who is the writer of this, married in 1817 James Miles Reilly, son of John Reilly, of Scarvagh, in the County of Down, and has five sons and three daughters.

I must now return to one of the most important persons in this pedigree:

Hon. Mrs. Hamilton,
Tollymore.

ANNE MORDAUNT, the youngest daughter of Lord Mordaunt and Elizabeth Carey, who married JAMES HAMILTON of TOLLYMORE. She was a clever, sensible, managing person, which is evidently shown by her letters, many of which are still at Tollymore Park, mostly addressed to her husband during his long absences in England. During one of these absences,

he died in London, in 1701. She survived him many years, and died in 1736. Soon after his death she purchased the Dundalk estate for her son, from Marcus Trevor, second Viscount Dungannon. She improved the town, built a Charity School,* &c., &c. She took great care of the education of her only son, James, afterwards Earl of Clanbrassil, who was left, with his three sisters, under her guardianship. There is a very handsome portrait of her in the Cloisters at Tollymore Park, and one of her husband to match. She was married before her eldest sister, Sophia; their husbands were first cousins, being both great-grandsons of Hans Hamilton, the Vicar of Dunlop, the father of the noted Lord Claneboye.

Portrait.

* See Appendix, Note K.

THE HAMILTON FAMILY.

The ancient and far-spreading family of HAMILTON is descended from BERNARD, a near relative of Rollo, the first Duke of Normandy. ROGER DE BEAUMONT, the direct descendant of Bernard, came to England, with William the Conqueror, and had ninety-one Manors granted to him for his portion of the spoil. His son, ROBERT, was made EARL OF LEICESTER, by Henry I., and was grandfather of ROBERT, the third EARL OF LEICESTER, whose son, SIR WILLIAM, surnamed HAMILTON, from the place of his birth, Hambledon, in the County of Leicester, was father of SIR GILBERT HAMILTON, who settled in Scotland about 1323. He fled from England for having mortally wounded John le Despencer, a favourite of Edward II.; in his flight he was closely pursued into a wood, he and his servant changed clothes with two wood-cutters, and, taking their saw, were cutting an oak tree *through* when the pursuers passed by: this event is the origin of the family crest. The fourth in descent from Sir Gilbert, was

Bernard.

Roger.

Robert, Earl of Leicester.

Sir Wm. Hamilton.

Sir Gilbert.

SIR JOHN HAMILTON, Lord of Cadyow, or Kadshaw, in the County of Lanark, who lived in the reign of

Sir John Hamilton,
Lord of Cadyow.

Thomas.

Robert III., of Scotland, and married, in 1388, Janet, daughter of Sir James Douglas, of Dalkeith. He was father of Sir James Hamilton, ancestor of the Marquis of Abercorn; and of THOMAS HAMILTON, ancestor of

Hans Hamilton, Vicar of Dunlop.

HANS HAMILTON, the Vicar of Dunlop, who married Margaret Denham, daughter of the Laird of Wisheals, had six sons, who all came to Ireland in the seventeenth century, mostly following their elder brother.

Lord Claneboye.

JAMES HAMILTON, the eldest of the six sons, began his career as a schoolmaster in Dublin. His school was in Ship-street, and Sir James Fullarton, afterwards tutor to Charles I., was his usher, though the Peerages and many of the family say he was a great man in disguise, who was to hold a correspondence with the English Court, and to inform King James how matters stood, so as to prepare the way to his succeeding to the Throne on the death of Queen Elizabeth. Birch, in his "Life of Henry Prince of Wales," however, gives this account of him:—

Sir James Fullarton.

"There was a Scots Gentleman, of great learning and parts, sent out of Ireland to be chief governor for the Duke (Charles I.) This Gentleman, whose name was Sir James Fullarton, who had been at first usher of the Free School in Dublin, while another Scotsman, Mr. James Hamilton, afterwards Knighted, and at last created Viscount Claneboye in Ireland, was master of it. The first foundations

“of their fortunes being laid at Dublin, in the latter
 “end of Queen Elizabeth’s reign, by conveying the
 “letters of some great Lords of England, who wor-
 “shipped the rising sun, to King James, and his
 “letters back to them, that way being chosen as more
 “safe than the direct Northern road.”

On the completing of Dublin College, in 1593, Mr. Hamilton, for his extraordinary learning and merit, was made Senior Fellow ; and James Usher, afterwards the celebrated Archbishop of Armagh, and who had been educated at the Ship-street school, became again his pupil. Sir James Fullarton being a great favourite at Court, and one who loved money, did not desert his old master—and, no doubt, was well paid for it. Mr. Hamilton got large possessions in Ulster, through his assistance, in a manner which I must now relate.

Con O’Neil having been put in prison in Carrick-fergus, for a fray between his servants and the English soldiers in Belfast, a few months before Queen Elizabeth’s death, and having continued a prisoner for several months after the accession of James I., but with greater liberty to walk about, as James had been a secret favourer of the O’Neils and M’Donnells, to secure them in his own interest in Ireland ; so Con the more easily made his escape from Carrickfergus, in which he was assisted by Hugh Montgomery, sixth Laird of Braidstane, a younger branch of the house of Eglintoun, who took him to his own house in Scotland, and undertook to get him pardoned, and to have the one-half of his great estate

Con O’Neil.

Sir Hu. Montgomery.

secured to himself by Letters Patent from the King, provided that, for this service, Con made over to him the other half of it, which Con agreed to, and a deed was made to that purpose, which was registered in the Council Book at Ayr. Hugh Montgomery had great interest at Court through his brother, George Montgomery, then Dean of Norwich, and Chaplain to the King, and afterwards Bishop of Meath, who had been one of James's secret friends in England during the last years of Elizabeth. So, after arranging all matters with Con O'Neil at Braidstane, they went to London together. The King having been prepared for them, Hugh Montgomery was Knighted, and, on his application, Con was graciously received at Court, their petition granted, and orders given for Letters Patent being made under the Great Seal of Ireland for the two parts of Con O'Neil's property. But, however, the affair "getting wind at Court," in spite of their secrecy, Sir James Fullarton "made suggestions to the King that the lands granted to Sir Hugh and Con, were vast territories, too large for two men of their degree, and might serve for three Lords' estates; therefore, his Majesty, who was already said to be over-hastily liberal, had been overreached as to the quantity and value of the lands; and, therefore, begged his Majesty that Mr. James Hamilton, who had furnished himself for some years last past with intelligence from Dublin, very important to his Majesty, might be admitted to a third share of that which was intended to be granted to Sir Hugh Montgomery and Con O'Neil;"

(Montgomery MSS.)

whereupon a stop was put to the Patent, and the King sent for Sir Hugh, and told him privately what he now intended, and that for the loss he would have in not getting the full half of Con's estate, he would compensate him out of the Abbey Lands and Improvements, which in a few months he was to grant in fee, and that he would also abstract out of Con's share the whole of the Great Ardes, for his and Mr. Hamilton's benefit, that they might have the command of the coast ; and that the rest should be laid off about Castlereagh, though Con wished for it, but it was "too great a favour for such an Irishman." Sir Hugh submitted to all the King proposed, so Mr. Hamilton was sent for to Dublin, by Sir James Fullarton ; "all which contrivances brought money "to Sir James Fullarton, for whose sake and request "it was readilyer done by the King." New Letters Patent were accordingly ordered to pass under the Great Seal of Ireland : in which Sir James Fullarton obtained also from the King, that the Patent should be passed in Mr. James Hamilton's name alone, paying £100 a year to the King, and that it should be inserted that the lands were in trust for himself, Sir Hugh, and Con O'Neil. The Patent is dated, 16th April, 1605, and immediately after it, a tripartite deed was made between these three persons. There had been a Patent of these lands granted by Queen Elizabeth to Sir Thomas Smith, one of her Secretaries, on the forfeiture of the O'Neil's by rebellion. His heirs gave great trouble to Hamilton and Montgomery at two different periods ; but it was

The Patent.

decided at law that Sir Thomas Smith's claim was null and void, he not having performed certain conditions. Sir Thomas's heir, in his petition, calls James Hamilton "a cunning Scotch schoolmaster." Mr. Hamilton was Knighted by King James, and, together with Sir Hugh Montgomery, planted the country granted to them with Scotch and English Protestants. They were both Privy Councillors before 1612, and were both members for the County of Down in the Parliament of 1613. Sir Hugh Montgomery was created Viscount Montgomery of the Great Ardes (his grandson was created Earl of Mount-Alexander), and Sir James Hamilton a short time after, in 1622, became VISCOUNT CLANEBOYE. He died in 1643, and was buried at Bangor. There is a very fine large portrait of him at Castleward. He married three times. His first wife was Penelope Cooke ; his second was Ursula Brabazon, sixth daughter of Edward, first Lord Brabazon of Ardee, and sister of William, first Earl of Meath—she died in 1625 ; and his third was Jane, daughter of Sir John Phillips, Bart., of Picton Castle, in Pembroke-shire. She survived him, and was mother of his only son, JAMES HAMILTON.

Earl of Mount Alex-
ander.

Portrait.

1st Earl of Clanbrassil

JAMES HAMILTON, the only son of Lord Claneboye, became second Viscount. He had suffered much with his father in the service of King Charles I. He raised a Regiment of Foot, and a Troop of Horse, which he maintained eight years, and joined with the Marquis of Ormonde against Cromwell. The King,

for his loyalty, created him, at Oxford, in 1644, EARL OF CLANBRASSIL, in the County of Armagh; but, on account of his fidelity to the King, his estate was sequestered, and for six years and a half all the profits arising from it were received by Cromwell. He was included among the Protestants with whom the Protector capitulated to live peaceably at home, and to regain their estates upon a composition settled by Parliament. In 1654, Lord Clanbrassil compounded for £9,435, of which he paid about the half. There is a very comical story told of him in the Montgomery manuscripts (page 210), of his adventure with a *brownie*. He married, in 1635, Lady Anne, eldest daughter of Henry Carey, second Earl of Monmouth. She survived him, and afterwards married Sir Robert Maxwell, of Waringstown, in the County of Down, Bart., and died in 1688. The Earl died 20th June, 1659, and was buried with great splendour at Bangor, beside his father, on the 29th of July. The procession was made from a pavilion in the fields. He had three sons, JAMES, HENRY, and Hans, two only of whom survived him; and by his will, dated 8th June, 1659, he settles that if his sons die without children, that all his estates, after paying his debts, be divided into five equal parts amongst the sons of his five uncles. He left his two sons to the care of their mother and grandmother, all to live together in the Castle of Killyleagh, with a competent number of useful servants; earnestly praying that his two sons might be brought up in the true Protestant religion, and after the best

Countess of Clan-
brassil

form and manner of civil nurture used in any of the three Kingdoms, beseeching God to give them a full measure of His saving knowledge and of all the requisite graces of His sanctifying Spirit. His eldest son, JAMES, LORD CLANEBOYE, who was born in 1642, died before his father in 1658, and was buried in the Church at Rickmansworth, in Hertfordshire, where a tablet was put up to his memory.* His only daughter, Lady Jane, also died before him, and was buried beside her brother James. His second son, Hans Hamilton, survived him, married, and died without children. The Earl's portrait, smaller than his father's, is also at Castleward.

Monument.
Hans Hamilton.
Portrait.

2d Earl of Clanbrassil. HENRY HAMILTON, his eldest surviving son, who became second Earl of Clanbrassil, was twelve years of age at his father's death. He was sent to Christ Church, Oxford, where he took his degree on the 28th April, 1663. He was a Privy Councillor of Charles II. He died in Dublin, in 1675, and was buried in Christ Church. He had no children, and left his estates, contrary to his father's will, to his wife, Lady Alice, daughter of Henry Moore, first Earl of Drogheda, who, in the year after his death, married John, Lord Burgany, of Scotland. She died two years after her second marriage, and bequeathed to her brother Henry, third Earl of Drogheda, the estates she had received from Lord Clanbrassil. In consequence, he assumed the name of Hamilton ;

Countess of Clanbrassil.

* See Appendix, Note L.

but, after an expensive lawsuit, he sold his interest in them to Sir Hans Hamilton and James Hamilton, of Bangor, and their heirs for ever, by deeds dated February, 1679, for £2,400. With this Henry, second Earl of Clanbrassil, all the titles became extinct. His portrait is now at Castleward.

Portrait.

I must now return to give the descent of the five uncles mentioned in the will of the first Earl of Clanbrassil.

ARCHIBALD HAMILTON, of Halcraig, was the eldest uncle, next brother to the noted Lord Claneboye, and second son of the Vicar of Dunlop. He had two sons, JAMES and GAWEN, living at the death of Earl Henry, and they became possessed of one-fifth of the Claneboye estates.

Archibald Hamilton.

JAMES HAMILTON, of Neilsbrooke, the eldest, died in 1683, and left an only daughter and heiress, ANNE, who married Hans Stephenson, and died in 1707, leaving a son, James Stephenson, whose eldest daughter and co-heiress, Dorcas Stephenson, married Sir John Blackwood, of Ballyleidy, and was in 1801 created Baroness Dufferin and Claneboye, and was mother of the late and the present Lords Dufferin.

James Hamilton.

Baroness Dufferin
and Claneboye.

GAWEN HAMILTON, the second son of Archibald, died in 1693, and was grandfather of GAWEN, father of the noted ARCHIBALD HAMILTON ROWAN, who died in 1834, whose eldest son, Captain WILLIAM HAMILTON, of the Royal Navy, died a month before him, leaving one son, ARCHIBALD HAMILTON, born 1818, now in the Army, and present possessor of

Gawen Hamilton.

Archibald Hamilton
Rowan.

Captain Wm.

Archibald Hamilton

Killyleagh Castle and of one-half of the *fifth*, and Lord Dufferin of the other half.

Gawen Hamilton. GAWEN HAMILTON, the third son of the Vicar, and second uncle of Earl James, was grandfather of the Rev. ARCHIBALD HAMILTON, of Armagh, who inherited another fifth of the estates, and on his coming of age, in 1697, conveyed his share to James Hamilton, of Tollymore. All trace of this line seems to be lost in daughters, the great-grandchildren of Archibald.

John Hamilton, of Monilla. JOHN HAMILTON, of Monilla, in the County of Armagh, fourth son of the Vicar, and the third uncle, was father of SIR HANS HAMILTON, who inherited his fifth, and married Magdalen Trevor, sister of Marcus Trevor, first Viscount Dungannon. He had an only daughter, Sarah Hamilton, who was married to Sir Robert Hamilton, Bart., of Mount-Hamilton. She left an only child, SIR HANS HAMILTON, who became heir to his grandfather, John, of Monilla, and married Jane Skeffington, eldest daughter of the second Viscount Massereene. Her portrait is at Antrim Castle. They had an only daughter, ANNE HAMILTON, who married James Campbell, of London, who took the name of HAMILTON to possess her estate—and is well known in the family as "CAMPBELL HAMILTON." He died in London, in 1749, at the age of eighty.

Patrick Hamilton. PATRICK HAMILTON, the sixth son of the Vicar,

and the fifth uncle, had a son, ALEXANDER, who was father of PATRICK HAMILTON, who inherited the fifth of the estate, and in 1693 sold his portion to Sir Robert Colville, of Newtownards, who soon after disposed of it to James Hamilton, of Tollymore. He appears to have had a great number of descendants, but who they are at present, I cannot discover.

Patrick Hamilton

WILLIAM HAMILTON, of Newcastle or Bangor, the fifth son of the Vicar of Dunlop, and the fourth uncle of Earl James, I passed over in his regular place, as I have to give a more lengthened and particular account of his descendants—he being our ancestor. He was Member for Killyleagh in the first Parliament of James I., in 1613, and married Jane, daughter of Sir John Melville. He died in 1627, leaving four sons, JAMES, John, who died without children, Hans, and WILLIAM ; and three daughters.

William Hamilton.

JAMES HAMILTON, his eldest son, succeeded to the property bequeathed by the first Earl of Clanbrassil, to whom he was first cousin, and he, along with Sir Hans Hamilton, was the purchaser of Lord Drogheda's claim on the estate for £2,400, in 1669. His wife, Margaret Kynaston, was the daughter of Francis Kynaston, of Pontey Besley, in Shropshire, and Saul, in the County of Down, by his wife, Catherine, sister of Sir Edward Trevor. She appears to have become an heiress on the death of her only brother, Edward Kynaston, Member for Downpatrick in 1634. James Hamilton was Member

James Hamilton, of Bangor.

for Bangor in 1639. He left one son, JAMES, and one daughter, Catherine.

James Hamilton, of
Bangor.

JAMES HAMILTON, his only son, always styled "of Bangor," married the Honourable Sophia Mordaunt, third daughter of John, Viscount Mordaunt, and was father of Mrs. Ward and Lady Ikerrin, his co-heiresses, his only son, James, having died a minor—all already mentioned. He was Member for the County of Down in 1692, and died in 1707, and was buried in the Church of Bangor.

Countess of Ardglass.

General Price.

Nicholas Price.

Cromwell Price.

Francis Savage.

Mrs. Forde.

CATHERINE HAMILTON, the only daughter of James Hamilton and Margaret Kynaston, first married General Richard Price, and was mother of General Nicholas Price, who was great-grandfather to the present Nicholas Price, of Saintfield, which property she purchased from her nephew, young James Hamilton, of Bangor, who died a minor. Her son, General Nicholas Price, was also great-grandfather of the late Cromwell Price, of Hollymount, who left his property to his nephew, Francis Savage, the son of his only sister, Anne Price, who had married Charles Savage of Ardkeen. This Francis left the Ardkeen estate to his only child, Mary Anne Savage, and she was the last of the name who held that property, which had been in possession of that branch of the Savages ever since the reign of Henry II. She was the first wife of Colonel Forde, of Seaforde: and died in 1826. Catherine Hamilton, by her second husband, Vere Essex Cromwell, Earl of

Ardglass, was mother of an only daughter, Lady Elizabeth Cromwell, who married Edward Southwell, Secretary for Ireland in the time of Queen Anne, and was great-grandmother to Edward Southwell, late Lord de Clifford, who died in 1832, and was succeeded by his niece, Sophia Cousmaker, who is married to Captain John Russell, R.N., and is the present and twentieth Baroness de Clifford.

Lady Elizabeth Southwell.

Lord de Clifford.

Baroness de Clifford.

JOHN HAMILTON, the second son of William, the fourth uncle, died without children. He was Member for Bangor in 1639, together with his elder brother, James.

John Hamilton.

HANS HAMILTON, of Carnysure, was the third son. He was Captain in the Army, under his cousin James, first Earl of Clanbrassil. He married Mary, sister of David Kennedy, of Killarne, and died in 1656. He was father of James Hamilton, who married Christian Hamilton, his first cousin. Their only child and heiress, Margaret, married John Cuffe, first Lord Desart, who died in 1749.

Hans Hamilton of Carnysure.

Lady Desart.

WILLIAM HAMILTON, of Erinagh, was the fourth son of William Hamilton, the fourth uncle of Earl James. He was twice married, died in 1680, and was buried in the Cathedral of Down. His first wife was Ellen, the daughter of Brian M'Hugh M'Aghorley Magennis, of Tollymore, and sister of Bernard Magennis, who died in 1680, and conveyed the property of Tollymore, to her son, James Hamilton, hence styled of Tollymore. She had one daughter, Eleanor, married to Mr. Matthews. His second wife was Christian, daughter of Jocelyn Usher, son of Marcus, son of Henry Usher, Archbishop

William Hamilton.

of Armagh. She also had one son, Jocelyn, and one daughter, Christian, who was married to her first cousin, James Hamilton, of Carnysure.

Jocelyn Hamilton, the second son of William, of Erinagh, was killed in 1690, in a duel which he fought with Bernard Ward, then Sheriff for the County of Down. The dispute arose in the Grand Jury Room—and they immediately went out and fought close to the Abbey of Down. They were both killed in this unfortunate affair. A letter relating to it is still extant, in the possession of the Earl of Roden, at Tollymore Park.*

James Hamilton.

JAMES HAMILTON, of Tollymore, the eldest son of William, of Erinagh, married the Honourable Anne Mordaunt, youngest daughter of John, first Viscount Mordaunt, already mentioned. He was an active and steady asserter of the liberties of his country, and a chief promoter of a general rising of the Protestants of Ireland in 1689, to shake off the tyranny of King James's government; and was empowered by the Gentlemen of Ulster to fix on a proper person in Dublin to carry their addresses to the Prince of Orange, on his arrival there. His endeavours to defend his religion and his country did not rest here, for he and his first cousin, James Hamilton, of Bangor, raised each a Regiment of Foot, for which they were attainted by James's Parliament, and had their estates sequestered. He was Member for Downpatrick in 1692, and for the County of Down in 1695. He was also Governor of the County, and embodied the Militia, with which he maintained peace at home, while he supplied King William with provisions and

* See Appendix, Note M.

stores on his march to victory at the Boyne. He was sent to England in July, 1693, to prosecute the Lords Justices of King James, and was one of the Commissioners for forfeited estates in Ireland in 1699. He died in London in 1701. A large handsome portrait of him hangs in the Cloisters, at Tollymore Park. He left one son JAMES, and three daughters, Sophia, Carey, and Elizabeth, under the guardianship of their mother.

Portrait.

His eldest daughter, Sophia Hamilton, married Frederick Hamilton, eldest son of Gustavus, first Viscount Boyne, who died before his father. Her son, Gustavus Hamilton, became second Lord Boyne, and died unmarried in 1746. She survived him two years.

Mrs. Hamilton

Lord Boyne.

Carey Hamilton, the second daughter, died unmarried.

Carey Hamilton.

Elizabeth Hamilton, the third daughter, married Thomas Fortescue, and was mother of William Henry, Earl of Clermont, who died without children. His portrait is at Tollymore Park. Her second son, James Fortescue was father of James, late Viscount Clermont, who left his property to Sir Harry Goode-
rick, the son of his eldest sister, Maria Fortescue, and failing him, to Thomas Fortescue, a distant relation, who has lately come of age, and is now in possession of Ravensdale and all those great estates. Mrs. Fortescue's daughter, Margaret Fortescue, married Sir Arthur Brooke, and was mother of two daughters, co-heiresses—Selina, the eldest of whom was mother of John, the present Lord de Vesci and

Mrs. Fortescue.

Earl of Clermont.

Portrait.

Viscount Clermont.

Lady Brooke.

Lord de Vesci.

Sir Henry Parnell the second, Letitia, was the mother of Sir Henry Parnell.

1st Earl of Clanbrassil

JAMES HAMILTON, the only son of James, of Tollymore, and Anne Mordaunt, was very young at his father's death. His mother took great pains with his education. As soon as he came of age he was returned Member for the Borough of Dundalk in the first Parliament of King George I., who, "in consideration of his great merit," created him BARON CLANEBOYE and VISCOUNT LIMERICK, in 1719. From 1732 he was in the British House of Commons, and successively represented Tavistock, Morpeth, and Wendover. In 1742 he was Chairman of the Committee of Secrecy to inquire into the conduct of the Earl of Orford. By his exertions, and his liberal subscription of £1,000, he was chiefly instrumental in procuring the Charter for encouraging and carrying on the cambric manufactory in his town of Dundalk and elsewhere, and for bleaching linen, &c. &c. In 1746 he was made a Privy Councillor and Governor of the County of Louth, and in 1756 was created EARL of CLANBRASSIL, in the County of Armagh. He married at the Hague, in 1728, Lady Harriet Bentinck, one of the sisters of the first Duke of Portland. Her mother, Jane, Countess of Portland, was, in 1718, Governess to the three eldest daughters of George II., the youngest of whom, the Princess Amelia, continued her friendship to the family through the whole of her long life, as she lived to the age of 75, and died in 1786. There are several valuable

Countess of Portland.

relics of this Princess at Tollymore Park, presents to Lady Clanbrassil, curiously wrought gold filagree boxes, candlesticks, &c. &c. And Queen Mary's Bible and Prayer Book, with gold clasps, and a large gold key, with her initials, "A.P.," wrought in the handle, are at Antrim Castle, also gifts of the Princess Amelia. Lord Clanbrassil's portrait, and one of Lady Clanbrassil, with her eldest daughter, Lady Anne, standing at her knee, are in the Cloisters at Tollymore Park; also a very pretty one in crayons, of his second daughter, Lady Caroline Hamilton, who died unmarried, aged 19, and a very fine full-length of the Countess of Portland. He left one son, JAMES, and one daughter, LADY ANNE, living at his death, in 1758.

Countess of Clanbrassil.

Portraits.

Lady Caroline Hamilton.

JAMES HAMILTON, his only son, was the second 2d Earl of Clanbrassil EARL of CLANBRASSIL of this, the second, creation. He was elected to the British Parliament for Helston, in Cornwall, in 1768. He was made Chief Remembrancer of the Court of Exchequer in Ireland in 1742. He was a Privy Counsellor, and Governor of the County of Louth, and one of the original Knights of St. Patrick. He was a great florist, and had a very fine collection of rare and beautiful plants at Dundalk. He planted the mountains of Tollymore with larch and other trees. His portrait, and that of his wife, Grace Foley, eldest daughter of Thomas, first Lord Foley, whom he married in 1774, and who died in 1813, are both at Tollymore Park. He died in 1798, without children, so the title of Clanbrassil

Portraits



became a second time extinct, and his estates went to Lady Anne, his only surviving sister. He was buried in Dundalk Church, and a monument erected to his memory.*

Monument.

Countess of Roden.

LADY ANNE HAMILTON, his only sister, married, in 1752, Robert Jocelyn, first Earl of Roden. Anne, Princess of Orange, eldest daughter of George II., was her godmother. Following the example of her great-grandmother, the excellent Lady Mordaunt, she kept a diary of her life, which she left to her eldest daughter, Harriet, Countess of Massereene, and is now preserved in a cabinet at Antrim Castle. She was an exemplary character through a long life, the last five years of which she spent a widow at Tollymore Park, where she died in 1802, and was buried at Dundalk, where a monument is erected to her memory.† Her picture is in the Cloisters at Tollymore Park, painted when she was far advanced in years. She had three sons and six daughters. Her husband, the Earl of Roden, was only son of Chancellor Jocelyn, who was descended from a long line of ancestry.

Monument.

Portrait.

Pedigree.

The Chancellor Jocelyn had a pedigree in his possession, entitled, "The true and perfect descent of the ancient and honourable family of Jocelyn, inhabiting in the Counties of Hertford and Essex, from the Norman Conquest to this day, by the

* See Appendix, Note N.

† See Appendix, Note O.

“space of 600 years and more, being now twenty-three
“generations—collected from the public records of
“this Kingdom, and private evidences of the said
“family. Done in the year of our LORD, 1712.”
Sir Henry Chauncey and Dr. Salmon, in the History
of the County of Hertford, give the pedigree of the
family down to Sir Strange Jocelyn, second Baronet.
There was another, more ancient, being drawn out
in the reign of Charles I., and thus approved of by
Sir John Jocelyn, 29th March, 1731—“This pedi-
“gree seems the work of an exact, careful, and
“learned hand—corrects many mistakes in the pedi-
“gree of the family, and is by much superior to any
“I have seen printed or written.”

THE JOCELYN FAMILY.

It is supposed that the JOCELYNS left Britain with the Romans, in 426, and, with others of the brave Roman British soldiers, settled in Little Brittany, and that there they gave their name to the town of Joselin, or Gosselin, in Upper Brittany. "However "this may be, the family derives its descent from "Charlemagne with more certainty than the houses "of Loraine and Guise, who so highly boast of it." "The prime ancestor of the family " is said to have been a younger brother of Godfrey, Duke of Brabant, ancestor of the Northumberland family, by his younger son, Joceline, Lord of Petworth, in Sussex, who married Agnes, daughter and heir of Percy, Baron of Topclift, who, therefore, assumed the name of Percy. His male line terminated in a Joceline, in the year 1670. This younger brother of the Duke of Brabant is said to have married Gerbucca, daughter of Lotharius, King of France, and to have been father of Egidius Jocelyn: but I cannot discover his name, nor make the times agree, for Godfrey, Duke of Brabant, died in 1139, and Egidius, his supposed nephew, came into England about the year

(Lodge-

1045. However, although I cannot to my satisfaction ascertain about his father, it appears that

dius Jocelyn.

EGIDIUS JOCELYN was a Nobleman of Brittany, and that he passed over into England in the time of Edward the Confessor, a great favourer of strangers.

Sir Gilbert Jocelyn.

SIR GILBERT JOCELYN was the son of Egidius: he married an Englishwoman, and returned into Normandy. He came back to England with William the Conqueror, and had large possessions granted to him in Lincolnshire, among which were the Lordships of Sempringham and Tyington. He had two sons, GILBERT and EGIDIUS or GEOFFREY.

Saint Gilbert.

GILBERT JOCELYN, the eldest son, was born at Sempringham, in the reign of the Conqueror. He was educated in France, and, after his return, applied himself gratuitously to the instruction of youth in literature and religion. He became Chaplain to the Bishop of Lincoln, and held the Church of Sempringham and Tyington; but, showing a contempt for honours and preferments, refused the Arch-deaconry of Lincoln, dispensed his large patrimony to the poor, and sequestered himself wholly from the world, having founded a Monastery in 1146 in his own house at Sempringham, where he shut himself up with seven virgins; he there subsequently established Monks of the Order of the Augustins, to whom he committed the care of the Abbey. The Nuns were of the Cistercian Institution of the Order of St. Benedict. All this was done by the advice and under

the authority of the Bishop of Lincoln, and was approved of by three successive Popes, Eugenius III., Adrian IV., and Alexander III. This order of Saint Gilbert, called the Gilbertines, increased so much, that at the dissolution of the Monasteries by Henry VIII., there were twenty-one of that order in England, containing nearly 1200 persons. He died at the great age of 106, in 1189, and was buried in Saint Andrew's Church, of Sempringham. In 1202 he was canonized by Pope Innocent III., and the 4th of February is the day of his commemoration. There is at this present moment a fine large portrait of Saint Gilbert, at Hide-Hall, the ancient seat of the Jocelyns, in Hertfordshire.

Portrait.

GEOFFREY, or EGIDIUS, DE JOCELYN, the youngest son of Sir Gilbert, inherited the estate, by his brother embracing a religious life. He married the daughter of John Bissett, and was father of

Geoffrey de Jocelyn.

SIR WILLIAM JOCELYN, who married Oswalda, daughter of Sir Robert Goushall.

Sir William Jocelyn.

ROBERT JOCELYN, son of Sir William, married a daughter of James Fleming, and had a son,

Robert Jocelyn.

JAMES JOCELYN, who married Joan, daughter of Henry Threackenholm, and was father of

James Jocelyn.

HENRY JOCELYN, who married Jane, daughter and heir of Sir Thomas Chastlin.

Henry Jocelyn.

Ralph Jocelyn. RALPH JOCELYN, son of Henry, was living in 1201 (the 3rd of King John), and by his wife Beatrix, had

John Jocelyn. JOHN JOCELYN, who was living in 1226 (the 10th of Henry III.), and married Catherine, second daughter and co-heir of Sir Thomas Battell.

Thomas Jocelyn. THOMAS JOCELYN, son of John, is mentioned in a Charter, which was long preserved among the family records. "Thomas, son of John Jocelyn, sendeth greeting, &c. Grants to God the Church of St. Mary and St. Laurence de Blackmore, and the Canons serving God there, for the salvation of his "own soul and of his ancestors," &c., &c.* He married, in 1249, Maud, daughter and co-heir of Sir John Hide, of Hide-Hall, in Sabridgeworth, in Hertfordshire, which marriage brought the Lordship and Manor of Hide-Hall into the family, in whose possession it has continued ever since, a period of nearly six hundred years. In the Conqueror's time, it was included among the lands of Geoffrey de Magnaville; and was afterwards called Hide-Hall, from the Hides who succeeded the Mandevilles. It was repaired and modernized in the beginning of this century, by Robert Jocelyn, second Earl of Roden. The mother of Maud Hide, was Elizabeth Sudeley, daughter of John, Lord Sudeley. Maud, after the death of her husband, Thomas Jocelyn, married Sir Nicholas Villiers, who was ancestor to the Earls of Grandison.

Hide-Hall.

* See Appendix, Note P.

THOMAS JOCELYN, the son of Thomas and of Maud Hide, was left a minor, under the guardianship of Adam de Stratton, and was living in 1284 (13th of Edward.) He married, first, Alice, daughter of Thomas Liston, who was mother of his son **RALPH**; and, secondly, Joan, daughter of John Blunt. Thomas Jocelyn.

RALPH JOCELYN held one Knight's fee and a half in the village of Shelewe, in Essex, and Sabridgeworth, in Hertfordshire, under Humphrey de Bohun, who died in 1301 (the 30th of Edward I.) He had two wives as well as his father. His first wife was Anne, daughter of William Sandys, by whom he had no children. His second, Maud, daughter of Sir John Sutton, was mother of his son and heir, Ralph Jocelyn.

GEOFFREY JOCELYN, who succeeded him at Hide-Hall in 1312 (the 5th of Edward II.), and married Margaret, daughter of Robert Rokell. His son, Geoffrey Jocelyn.

RALPH JOCELYN, married Margaret, daughter and heir of John Patmer, and left two sons, **THOMAS** and **GEOFFREY**. Ralph Jocelyn.

SIR THOMAS JOCELYN, the eldest, was Knighted. He married Maud, daughter of Adam Branktree, but had no children. Sir Thomas Jocelyn.

GEOFFREY JOCELYN, the second son of Ralph, succeeded his brother, and married Catherine, daughter and heir of Sir Thomas Bray, and left four sons, Geoffrey Jocelyn.

THOMAS, his heir; Geoffrey; Sir Ralph, and William; and two daughters, Margaret and Elizabeth. He died in 1425 (3rd of Henry VI.)

Geoffrey Jocelyn.

Geoffrey Jocelyn, his second son, had two wives, and left a family. He lies buried at Sabridgeworth, where a tablet was erected to his memory.*

Monument.

Sir Ralph Jocelyn.

Sir Ralph Jocelyn, the third son, was a Citizen and Draper in London. In 1458 he was Sheriff, and in 1464 he was Lord Mayor of London. He was created a Knight of the Bath at the Coronation of Elizabeth Woodville, Queen of Edward IV., and was a second time Lord Mayor in 1476. He was a careful corrector of the abuses of the bakers and victuallers; and by his diligence the City walls between Aldgate and Aldergate were repaired in 1477, and Fleet Ditch, which surrounded the City, was cleansed. In 1497 he was Member for the City of London. His first wife, Philippa, daughter of Philip Malpas, was the mother of his son, Richard Jocelyn, who left a daughter, and was settled at Fidlers, in Essex. His second wife, Elizabeth, daughter of William Berkeley, of Aspeden, married, after his death, Sir Robert Clifford, third son of Thomas, Lord Clifford. Sir Ralph was buried at Sabridgeworth, where a tablet was erected to his memory.†

Lord Mayor of London.

Richard Jocelyn.

Monument.

Thomas Jocelyn.

THOMAS JOCELYN, the eldest son of Geoffrey Jocelyn and Catherine Bray, lived in the reign of Edward IV., and married Alice, daughter of Lewis

* See Appendix, Note Q.

† See Appendix, Note R.

Duke, of Dukes, in Essex, and had one son, **GEORGE**, his heir.

GEORGE JOCELYN, the only son of Thomas, was called "Jocelyn the Courtier." He married Maud, daughter and heir of Edmund Bardolph, Lord Bardolph, and had one daughter, Elizabeth, married to Robert Fitzwalter; and three sons, **RALPH**; **JOHN**; and Philip, who became a Priest.

George Jocelyn.

RALPH JOCELYN, the eldest son, married Catharine, daughter and co-heir of Richard Martin, and also left three sons, George; John, who died in 1553; and Gabriel, all of whom died unmarried.

Ralph Jocelyn.

GEORGE JOCELYN, the eldest son of Ralph, had no children, and sold his lands to his uncle **JOHN**; which

George Jocelyn.

JOHN JOCELYN, the second son of "Jocelyn the Courtier," became possessed of all the family property. He was Auditor of the Augmentations, upon the dissolution of the Abbeys by Henry VIII., in 1540. He died in 1525, and lies buried at Sabridgeworth with his wife, Philippa, daughter of William Bradbury, of Littlebury, in Essex, under a Monument* on the North wall of the Chancel, with their effigies carved in stone. He left one son, **SIR THOMAS**; and two daughters, Anne, married to John Bagshot; and Jane, to Nicholas Wentworth, of Lilington Lovell, in the County of Bucks.

John Jocelyn.

Monument.

* See Appendix, Note 3.

Sir Thomas Jocelyn. SIR THOMAS JOCELYN, of Hide Hall, his only son, was created a Knight of the Bath at the Coronation of Edward VI. He married Dorothy, daughter of Sir Geoffrey Gates, whose brother, Sir John Gates, was a Privy Councillor to Edward VI. He left six sons, RICHARD, his heir; Leonard; John; Thomas; Henry, and Edward; and two daughters, Jane and Mary, and died in 1562.

John Jocelyn. John Jocelyn, the third son of Sir Thomas Jocelyn, K.B., was a great antiquarian, and Secretary to Archbishop Parker, under whose directions he wrote the book "*De Antiquitate Ecclesiæ Britannicæ*," published by the Archbishop, who gave him the living of Hollingborne, in Kent. He was a perfect master of the Saxon language, of which he published a Dictionary. He was a Member of Queen's College, Cambridge, and "gave £100 towards founding a

Antiquities of Essex. "Hebrew Lecture in that College, which was employed in a new building, and a chamber of £5 a year allotted for that use." He died, aged seventy-four, in 1603, and was buried in High Roothing Church, Essex, where a Monument* is erected to his memory.

Henry Jocelyn. Henry Jocelyn, the fifth son of Sir Thomas Jocelyn, K.B., married Anne, daughter and heir of Humphrey Tyrell, of Tyrrell's-Hall, in Essex. He settled there, and left six sons and six daughters, who almost all had families.

Edward Jocelyn. Edward Jocelyn, the sixth son of Sir Thomas

* See Appendix, Note T.

Jocelyn, K.B., was baptized by the famous Archbishop Cranmer, and Edward VI. was his godfather. He married Mary, daughter and heir of John Lambe, of Surrey, and left two sons, who died without children; and four daughters. He died in 1627, and his wife in 1614, and both lie buried at High Roothing.

RICHARD JOCELYN, of Hide-Hall, the eldest son of Sir Thomas Jocelyn, K.B., married Anne, daughter of Thomas Lucas, of St. Edmondsbury, in Suffolk, and died in 1605, leaving two sons, ROBERT and John, and three daughters, Joan and Mary, twins, and Winifred. Richard Jocelyn.

ROBERT JOCELYN, his eldest son, is in some pedigrees called RICHARD. He married Joyce Atkins, one of the daughters of Sir Robert Atkins, of Stowell, in Gloucestershire. Her sister, Anne Atkins, married Sir William Wentworth, and was mother of the unfortunate Thomas Wentworth, Earl of Stafford, who was beheaded in the reign of Charles I. Robert Jocelyn.

SIR ROBERT JOCELYN, of Hide-Hall and New-Hall, was the only son of Robert Jocelyn. He married Bridget, third daughter of Sir William Smyth, of Hill-Hall, in Essex, and had six sons, and three daughters, Bridget, married to Sir Howland Roberts, of Glassenbury, in Kent, and died in 1707; Dorothy; and Joyce, married to George Underwood, of Kensington. Sir Robert Jocelyn

Sir Robert Jocelyn.

ROBERT JOCELYN, the only one of the six sons who lived to be married, was created a Baronet in 1663. His wife was Jane, daughter and co-heir of Robert Strange, of Somerford, in Wiltshire. He was Sheriff of Hertford in 1677, and died at the age of 90, in 1712, and was buried at Sabridgeworth. He had four daughters, and nine sons, Robert, who died before him; **STRANGE** his heir; Hungerford, who died young; Edward, Rector of High Roothing, and died in 1732; Thomas, ancestor of the Earls of Roden; Hungerford; Richard; John; and George, who was a Colonel in the Guards, and, for his services in the armies of King William and Queen Anne, was given a Regiment in May, 1706, and made a Brigadier-General in 1710. He married Catherine, daughter and heir of Sir Francis Withens, one of the Justices of the King's Bench, and had three sons, George, John, and Robert, none of whom left any family. His portrait, three-quarters length, was at Tollymore Park, but is now at Hide-Hall. He died in 1727. His eldest son,

Brigadier-General
George Jocelyn.

Portrait.

Lieutenant-Colonel
George Jocelyn.

George Jocelyn, who was a Lieutenant-Colonel, was wounded in the battle of Fontenay, in 1745, afterwards appointed Governor of Carlisle, and died at Leixlip in 1762.

John Jocelyn.

John Jocelyn, his second son, also in the Army, died suddenly in Dublin in 1765, and was buried in the family vault at Irishtown.

Lieutenant Robert
Jocelyn.

Robert Jocelyn, the third son of Brigadier-General Jocelyn, was a Lieutenant in the Army, and married Anne Newport, of Waterford, and left no children.

SIR STRANGE JOCELYN, second son of Sir Robert, Sir Strange Jocelyn,
2d Baronet. became his heir, and was the second Baronet. He married Mary, daughter of Tristram Conyers, of Walthamstow, in Essex, and died in 1734, and was buried with his wife, who died in 1731, at Sabridge-worth; out of seven sons leaving only two surviving him, JOHN and CONYERS—and six daughters, Mary, married to John Bayley, of London; Catherine; WINIFRED; Jane; Sarah; and Bridget.

SIR JOHN JOCELYN, the eldest of the two sons, was Sir John Jocelyn, 3rd
Baronet. a Barrister-at-Law, and became the third Baronet on the death of his father. He died in 1741, unmarried.

SIR CONYERS JOCELYN, M.D., his brother, succeeded to his estates and title, and became fourth Baronet. Sir Conyers Jocelyn,
4th Baronet. He was Sheriff of Hertfordshire in 1745, and died unmarried, leaving his property to his sister,

WINIFRED JOCELYN, the eldest surviving of the six daughters of Sir Strange, who became the possessor of Hide-Hall, where she resided some time with her sisters, Sarah and Bridget. She outlived them all, and at her death, about the year 1785, left the estate of Hide-Hall to Robert Jocelyn, first Earl of Roden, who was the grandson of her uncle, which uncle was Winifred Jocelyn.

THOMAS JOCELYN, the fifth son of Sir Robert, the Thomas Jocelyn. first Baronet, and the father of the Chancellor. His

wife was Anne, daughter of Thomas Bray, of Westminster. He had but one son, ROBERT, and four daughters, Elizabeth; Jane; Sarah; and Anne, who married Samuel Waller, a Barrister, and was mother of Charlotte Waller, who married John Bloomfield, of Newport, County of Tipperary, and was mother of Sir Benjamin Bloomfield, created Lord Bloomfield by George IV.

Mrs Waller.

Lord Bloomfield.

Chancellor Jocelyn,
1st Viscount Jocelyn.

ROBERT JOCELYN, the only son of Thomas Jocelyn, was bred to the law. March 28th, 1696, he was appointed third Sergeant-at-Law to George I., and on the 4th of May, 1727, his Solicitor-General, which was renewed to him by George II. on the 28th of October same year. On the 22nd of October, 1730, he was made Attorney-General, and on the 7th of September, 1739, was appointed Lord High Chancellor of Ireland. After which he was sworn twelve times a Lord Justice in the absence of the Lords Lieutenant. George II. created him a Peer by Privy Seal, at Hanover, and then by Patent, at Dublin, on the 29th of November, 1743, by the title of BARON NEWPORT, and on the 6th of December, 1755, he was promoted to the dignity of VISCOUNT JOCELYN. His first wife was Charlotte, daughter and co-heir of Charles Anderson, of Worcester. She was the mother of his son, ROBERT, his only child. She died in 1747. Her portrait, as Lady Newport, is in the Cloisters at Tollymore Park. He married a second time, two years before his death, Frances, Countess of Rosse, widow of Richard Parsons, first

Lady Newport.

Portrait.

Countess of Rosse.

Earl of Rosse. She survived him sixteen years. He died in London, on the 3rd of December, 1756. At Tollymore Park there is a full-length portrait of the Chancellor, and also one three-quarters length.

Portraits.

SIR ROBERT JOCELYN, the eldest son of the Chancellor, sat in Parliament for the Borough of Old Leighlin, and was Auditor-General for Ireland when he succeeded his father as second Viscount, and his cousin, Sir Conyers Jocelyn, as fifth Baronet. In 1771 he was raised to the dignity of EARL, by George III., by the title of EARL OF RODEN, of High Rodding, County Tipperary. On the 11th of December, 1752, he married Anne, daughter of James Hamilton, first Earl of Clanbrassil, who, on the death of her brother James, second and last Earl of Clanbrassil, in 1798, without children, became possessed of the estates of Tollymore and Dundalk. The Earl of Roden died the year before, on the 22nd of June, 1797, leaving his eldest son, ROBERT, Viscount Jocelyn, who succeeded him; George, who married Thomasina, daughter of Henry Bowen, of Bowenscourt, Cork, and died in 1797, leaving six daughters; John, who married Margaret, daughter of the Right Honourable Richard Fitzgerald, of Mount Ophaley, and died in 1828, leaving one daughter, Anne, married to Richard Burke, nephew and heir to the Earl of Mayo. The Earl left six daughters; Lady Harriet, the eldest, married Chichester Skeffington, fourth Earl of Massereene, and had one only child, Harriette Skeffington, who, on her father's death in

2nd Viscount Jocelyn
and 1st Earl of Roden

Countess of
Massereene.

Viscountess
Massereene.

1816, became Viscountess Massereene, was married to Thomas Henry Foster, Viscount Ferrard, and died in 1831. Her eldest son, John Skeffington, is now the 9th Viscount Massereene. Lady Caroline died in 1829, and Lady Charlotte in 1835. Lady Sophia married James Arbuckle, and died in 1824. Lady Louisa married Major-General Orde, of Westwood, Northumberland, and died in 1807; and Lady Emily married John Stratton, of Lisnawilly, in the County Louth.

2nd Ear' of Roden.

ROBERT JOCELYN, VISCOUNT JOCELYN, the eldest son, became second EARL on his father's death in 1797. He was a very deservedly popular Nobleman, of an amiable disposition and pleasing manners, and was for many years the particular friend of the Prince of Wales, afterwards George IV. He was Auditor-General for Ireland, Governor of the County of Louth, and one of the Knights of St. Patrick; and for the defence of his country against the disaffected, he raised a Regiment of Dragoons, which acquired the name of the "Roden Fox Hunters," with which he highly distinguished himself during the Rebellion in 1798. He married twice. His first wife, Frances Theodosia, daughter of Robert Bligh, Dean of Elphin, who was brother of the first Earl of Darnley, was one whose personal attractions, sweetness of manner and amiability endeared her to all who knew her. He was deprived of her a few years after his marriage. She was the mother of ROBERT, the PRESENT EARL, and three other sons, James, George, and Thomas, and

two lovely daughters, Lady Frances and Lady Anne. The three younger sons died before their father. The eldest of them, James Bligh Jocelyn, was in the Navy, and died a Lieutenant in 1812. On the lawn at Tollymore Park, in front of the house, there is an Obelisk, with an inscription on it, erected to his memory by his father.* The Honourable Thomas Jocelyn, the third son, was in the Army, and died in 1814; and the Honourable George Jocelyn, the fourth, died young. The eldest daughter, Lady Frances-Theodosia Jocelyn, married at the age of seventeen, Richard Wingfield, fifth Viscount Powerscourt, and died in 1820, before she had completed her twenty-fifth year, on her voyage home from Madeira, where she had gone attended by her husband and sister for the benefit of her health, leaving two infant children, the present Viscount Powerscourt, and the Honourable Catherine Wingfield, married to the Honourable Andrew Stuart, third son of the Earl of Castle Stuart. The second daughter, Lady Anne Jocelyn, was also called to an early grave. Her piety and charity knew no bounds. Her last illness was brought on by her unceasing exertions for the benefit of her poor neighbours. She died in Dublin of a rapid decline, and was buried at Dundalk, where a Monument† is erected to her memory by her brother, the present Earl of Roden. The Earl married secondly, in 1802, Juliana Anne, daughter of John Orde, of Westwood, Northumberland, and had two sons, John, who married, in 1839,

Honourable James
Bligh Jocelyn.

Obelisk

Hon. Thomas Jocelyn.

Hon. George Jocelyn.

Viscountess Pow-
erscourt.

Viscount Powerscourt
Honourable Catherine
Wingfield.

Lady Anne Jocelyn.

Monument.

Hon. John Jocelyn.

* See Appendix, Note U.

† See Appendix, Note V.

Hon. Augustus
Jocelyn.

Emily, daughter of Leonard Thompson, of Sheriff-Hutton Park, Yorkshire ; and Augustus-George-Frederick, both in the Army. He died at Hide-Hall, on the 29th of June, 1820, and was buried at Sabridge-worth, he was succeeded by his eldest son,

3rd Earl of Roden.

ROBERT JOCELYN, VISCOUNT JOCELYN, M.P. for Louth, the PRESENT and THIRD EARL OF RODEN, created, in 1821, BARON CLANBRASSIL of the United Kingdom. He married, in 1813, MARIA FRANCES CATHERINE, daughter of Thomas Stapleton, twenty-second Lord le Despencer, and has three sons, ROBERT, VISCOUNT JOCELYN, in the Army ; Strange, and William Nassau, and three daughters, Lady Elizabeth-Frances-Charlotte, Lady Frances, and Lady Maria ; Lady Elizabeth married, in 1836, her cousin, Richard Wingfield, sixth Viscount Powerscourt, and has two sons ; Lady Frances married, in 1833, Charles Noel, second Lord Barham, is Lady of the Bedchamber to Queen Victoria, and has a son and a daughter.

Viscount Jocelyn.
Hon. Strange Jocelyn

Hon. Wm. Jocelyn.

Lady Maria Jocelyn.
Viscountess
Powerscourt.

Lady Barham.

CATALOGUE OF
FAMILY PORTRAITS
IN THE
POSSESSION OF THE EARL OF RODEN,
AT TOLLYMORE PARK.

Mary Boleyne, wife of William Carey.—Small size,
on copper.

Anna Boleyne, a beautiful cabinet picture—same size.

Henry VIII.—three quarters length.

Henry, Lord Hunsdon, son of William Carey and
Mary Boleyne.

Robert, Earl of Monmouth ; Countess of Monmouth ;
Henry, Lord Leppington ; Lady Philadelphia Carey,
and Thomas Carey—five figures, full length, in one
fine old picture.

Martha, Countess of Monmouth, daughter of Lionel,
Earl of Middlesex, wife of Henry, Earl of Mon-
mouth—half length.

Lionel, Lord Leppington, son of Henry, Earl of Mon-
mouth—small size.

Anne, Countess of Clanbrassil, daughter of Henry,
Earl of Monmouth—half length.

Mary, Countess of Denbigh, daughter of Henry, Earl of Monmouth.

Lady Elizabeth Carey, daughter of Henry, Earl of Monmouth.

Martha, Countess of Middleton, daughter of Henry, Earl of Monmouth—half length.

John, Earl of Middleton—half length.

Lady Herbert, whose first husband was Thomas Carey—small size.

Mrs. Carey, wife of Thomas Carey, son of Robert, Earl of Monmouth—small size.

Elizabeth, Lady Viscountess Mordaunt, daughter of Thomas Carey, son of Robert, Earl of Monmouth, a full-length group, a beautiful picture, painted by "Louise, Princess Palatine," whose name is on it in a wreath, surmounted by an Electoral Crown, dated 1654.

John, Lord Viscount Mordaunt—head size.

Charles Mordaunt, Earl of Peterborough. A.D. 1736.

Honourable Henry Mordaunt.

Honourable Lewis Mordaunt.

Honourable Charlotte Mordaunt, afterwards Mrs. Albin.

Honourable Carey Mordaunt.

Honourable Sophia Mordaunt, afterwards Mrs. Hamilton, of Bangor.

Honourable Anne Mordaunt, afterwards Mrs. Hamilton, of Tollymore.

These last six are small head-size Portraits of the Children of Lord and Lady Mordaunt.

Honourable Charlotte Mordaunt,

Honourable Sophia Mordaunt,

Honourable Anne Mordaunt,

Larger size than the former, and taken when they were older.

Elizabeth, Lady Viscountess Mordaunt, daughter of Thomas Carey, son of the Earl of Monmouth, half length.

Elizabeth, Viscountess Mordaunt. A.D. 1670, half length.

Lady Elizabeth Spelman, daughter of John, Earl of Middleton.

Anne Hamilton, daughter of John, Lord Viscount Mordaunt, half length. Dogar, delt. A.D. 1690.

James Hamilton, of Tollymore. A.D. 1680, half length.

Anne Hamilton, daughter of John, Lord Viscount Mordaunt, head size.

James Hamilton, of Tollymore, head size. Hill, delt.

James, Lord Viscount Limerick, half length, a spirited piece. Trevesani, delt.

Hariot, Lady Viscountess Limerick, daughter of William Bentinck, Earl of Portland, with her son, James Hamilton, afterwards 2nd Earl of Clanbrassil, on her lap, half length. Amagoni, delt.

Hariot, Viscountess Limerick, and Anne Hamilton, her eldest daughter, standing at her knee, half length. A.D. 1744.

Lady Caroline Hamilton, daughter of James, first Earl of Clanbrassil, in crayons. A.D. 1762.

James, second Earl of Clanbrassil, small, half length.

Honourable Grace Foley, Countess of Clanbrassil,
small, half length.

Anne, Countess of Roden, daughter of James, first
Earl of Clanbrassil. Obiit, 1802.

Robert Jocelyn, first Earl of Roden. Obiit, 1797.

Viscount Jocelyn, Lord High Chancellor of Ireland,
full length, with Robes, Purse, and Mace.

Viscount Jocelyn, Lord Chancellor. A.D. 1755,
half length.

Lady Newport, first wife of the Lord Chancellor.
A.D. 1747.

Robert Jocelyn, second Earl of Roden. A.D. 1817.

Frances Theodosia Bligh, wife of Robert, second Earl
of Roden.

Robert, Viscount Jocelyn, M.P. for the County of
Louth. A.D. 1817.

Robert, Viscount Jocelyn, Rifle Brigade. *Ætatis* 17.
A.D. 1833.

Sir Strange Jocelyn, of Hide-Hall. A.D. 1730.

Margaret Hamilton, Viscountess Ikerrin, half length.
Dogar, delt.

Anne Catherine Hamilton, wife of Judge Ward,
half length.

Two portraits, half lengths, of two youths, with
globes, supposed to be James Hamilton, of Bangor,
and James Hamilton, of Tollymore, the two cousins.

William Henry Fortescue, afterwards Earl of Cler-
mont, grandson of James Hamilton, of Tollymore.

Jane, Countess of Portland, daughter of Sir John
Temple, and mother of Hariot, Countess of Clan-
brassil—full length, a beautiful picture.

DRAYTON.

The magnificent seat of DRAYTON, in Northamptonshire, for two centuries the property and residence of the Mordaunts, still stands proudly pre-eminent amongst its neighbours, and its walls are still covered with portraits of many generations of that family, though it is upwards of one hundred and thirty years since it passed into other hands: and, although it never was bought or sold, its transitions from one proprietor to another have been numerous, and, in some cases, singular.

Before the Conquest, it was in the possession of Oswinus, a famous Saxon Nobleman. William the Conqueror, in dividing his newly-acquired dominions among his followers, allotted Drayton and its appendages to Alberic de Vere, who was father of Aubrey de Vere, the Lord High Chamberlain of Henry I. His eldest son was Aubrey de Vere, first Earl of Oxford, and his second, Robert de Vere, to whom he gave the Lordship of Drayton as his patrimony. On it then stood "a fair, ancient Castle," encompassed with four large high walls, embattled round with such fortifications as were necessary in those times. He and his posterity becoming so attached to it, his grandson, Walter de Vere, assumed Drayton as his surname, and under that name the

family continued to possess it until the reign of Edward III., when Catherine of Drayton married Sir Henry Greene, Lord Chief Justice of England ; and her nephew, Sir John Drayton, from what inducement does not appear, settled his Lordship of Drayton upon his cousin, Sir Henry Greene, the second son of the Chief Justice, to the prejudice of his own son, Sir Baldwin of Drayton. It continued in the family of Greene for four generations, till the time of Edward IV., when Constance Greene, the only daughter and heiress of Henry Greene, the then Lord of Drayton, carried it into the family of Stafford, by her marriage with John Stafford, first Earl of Wiltshire, third son of Humphrey Stafford, first Duke of Buckingham, but on the death of her only son, Edward Stafford, second Earl of Wiltshire, without children, it returned to the heirs of Isabella Greene, the sister of that Henry Greene. She had married Sir Richard Vere, of Addington, and her granddaughter, Elizabeth de Vere as sole heiress, carried it again out of the families of Greene and de Vere into that of Mordaunt, in the reign of Henry VII., by her marriage with John, the first Baron Mordaunt, who had, however, a dispute for many years about this noble Lordship with Edward Stafford, third Duke of Buckingham, and George Talbot, fourth Earl of Shrewsbury, both claiming it as heirs to Edward, Earl of Wiltshire, which terminated in Lord Mordaunt's getting full possession of it, having proved his title in right of his wife. He was again in danger of losing it, after it had become his favorite residence, by Henry VIII.,

who, not finding him zealously inclined towards the reformed religion, being urged by his enemies to force him to exchange it for some of the Abbey lands, newly acquired by the Crown. He could not have managed to have resisted this vexatious order had it not, fortunately for him, been put an end to by the death of the King, and he was allowed to live on in peace, and died there in the second year of Queen Elizabeth. His grandson, Lewis, the third Lord Mordaunt, added much to the noble old Castle, the beloved seat of his grandmother, about the year 1584. That date is now very conspicuous on the house, cut on a stone, placed high on the wall of one of the inner Courts. John Mordaunt, the first, and Henry, the second, Earl of Peterborough, added to it, and embellished it considerably. The latter had his initials, and those of his wife, interwoven in many of the ornamental parts of the building. It was for a short time in the possession of Henry Howard, seventh Duke of Norfolk, he having married, in 1677, the Lady Mary Mordaunt, only child and heiress of Henry, second Earl of Peterborough; he, however, divorced her in 1700, and she married Sir John Germaine, in 1702, and died without children in 1705, leaving Drayton and all belonging to her to her second husband,* who erected a costly Monument to her in St. Peter's Church, Luffwick.

Sir John was a man of low origin and ignoble name, and had taken to himself the higher-sounding

* In "Wizall's Memoirs of His Own Times," there is a very curious account of an adventure of the three last-mentioned personages, which occurred at Drayton.

one of Germaine, and having become master of a fine estate, after Lady Mary's death, married Lady Elizabeth, second daughter of Charles Berkeley, second Earl of Berkeley, and made it his residence, and died there in 1718. He had no children, so he left by will this magnificent seat of Drayton, and all he had so unfortunately acquired of the Mordaunt property, to his second wife, Lady Elizabeth, a most excellent and pious woman, who constantly resided there, a widow for fifty-one years, doing all the good in her power, and dying in 1769, lies buried at Drayton, in the Parish Church of St. Peter's, Luffwick, in which are a great number of ancient Monuments of the old proprietors of Drayton. At her death another transition of this ancient seat, as extraordinary as any of them, took place. She willed it to one who seems to have been no relation of hers, or those she derived it from, Lord George Sackville, third son of Lionel, first Duke of Dorset. He took the name of Germaine along with the estate, and was created, in 1782, Viscount Sackville, of Drayton, and was succeeded by his son, Charles, as second Viscount Sackville, who is now the fifth Duke of Dorset and the possessor of Drayton. He succeeded to the Dukedom in 1815, on the premature death of George John Frederick Sackville, the fourth Duke, who was killed by a fall from his horse, while hunting near Powerscourt. Drayton is likely to make one transition more, even in our time, for the Duke is seventy-one years of age, and unmarried; and the only child of his only brother George, who died in 1836, is

Caroline Sackville, who married, in 1837, George Stopford, eldest son of the Honourable and Rev. Richard Bruce Stopford, son of James George, third Earl of Courtown, and Rector of Barton Seagrave, in Northamptonshire.

Being very anxious to see this venerable seat of some of my ancestors, I went there in May, 1837, and as the family were in London, we were at liberty to go over all the house. It is very extensive, and has some very large rooms in it. The largest is the library, quite at the top of the house, well stocked with books and valuable curiosities; off it are two small rooms, or closets, for retired reading rooms, one of them very curiously decorated, by Elizabeth, Countess of Peterborough, with coloured glass and china, and her initials, E. P., appearing every where in the ornaments of the room. In the centre of the building is a large room, called the dining room, in the old style, off which opened other rooms and two stair-cases. The walls of this dining room or hall, are covered with Mordaunt portraits, in high preservation and of ancient date, two of them at least nearly three hundred years old, that is those of the second and third Lord Mordaunts. The line of portraits continue for every generation to the last of the name who possessed that mansion, the Lady Mary Mordaunt, some time Duchess of Norfolk. Through a little ante-room off this large room is the entrance to two tapestry rooms, in one of which is a rich velvet bed, and the walls entirely hung with tapestry and decorated, as is also the bed, with coats of arms, done in needle-work, the

Mordaunt and Howard quartered with O'Brien. The second is a sitting room, with Scripture pieces wrought in the tapestry hangings, with which the walls are covered. There are various bed-rooms, some modern and some ancient; an upper drawing-room, furnished with yellow satin, in which are curious old pictures, among them those of Lord and Lady Hunsdon; a lower drawing-room and a dining-room, both having furniture of modern date, looking out upon green terraces, yew hedges, straight ponds, &c. But the most striking part of all is the approach. The first thing to be seen among the stately rows of trees, extending across the entire front of the castellated mansion, on a beautiful green sward, unbroken by any gravelled approach, is a magnificent high iron railing and gates, beautifully wrought, twisted into all the fancy shapes, the fashion of the day, with the letters P. P., the initials of Penelope, Countess of Peterborough, interwoven, and surmounted by an Earl's Coronet, proclaiming their antiquity; two centuries must have passed since they were erected there. Through the centre gate we drove to a large arched gateway, with a close massive wooden gate, which let us into a square paved court, the opposite side of which was the entrance hall. It is spacious and handsome, of an oblong shape, with the windows down one side. The walls are covered with fine paintings. At one end is a magnificent picture of Henry, Duke of Norfolk, on horseback, as large as life, particularly attractive. Crossing again the square paved court, in the left hand corner there is a passage

leading to the Chapel, which is rather a large one, but particularly remarkable for the infinity of coats of arms with which it is decorated, the ceiling and walls being entirely covered with them, emblazoned in their proper colours, and also on the windows in stained glass, displaying the arms of the various proprietors of Drayton. Lady Elizabeth Germaine added hers, and refitted the Chapel, which she kept in good order.

I shall now add an account of some of the Portraits :

Henry Howard, seventh Duke of Norfolk, first husband of Lady Mary Mordaunt, d. 1706, a magnificent picture. His Grace on horseback, and opposite to him

King William III. on horseback, very fine.

James, third Earl of Berkeley, Vice-Admiral of England, brother of Lady Elizabeth Germaine.

George, Prince of Denmark.

Sir Henry Rich, first Earl of Holland, who was beheaded in 1649, for rising in defence of Charles I.

Charles Germaine, fifth Duke of Dorset, when Viscount Sackville.

Diana, Countess of Glandore, his sister.

Lucius Carey, Viscount Falkland, killed at the battle of Newberry, in 1643.

Henry Carey, first Lord Hunsdon, cousin-germain of Queen Elizabeth, father of Catherine, Countess of Nottingham, the grandmother of Elizabeth, Countess of Peterborough, d. 1591.

Anne, Lady Hunsdon, his wife, daughter of Sir Thomas Morgan.

Two other old pictures, apparently man and wife the man aged sixty-two, with an Edward VI. cap on. A shield of arms each side of the picture.

Charles, third Earl of Peterborough, created Earl of Monmouth, son of John, Viscount Mordaunt, first cousin to Lady Mary Mordaunt, who left the estate of Drayton away from him. He succeeded on her death to the Baronies of Beauchamp and Mordaunt.

Sir Ralph Hopton, Lord Hopton, who distinguished himself in the civil wars in defence of Charles I., and died at Burges in 1653.

John, Lord Mordaunt, second Baron Mordaunt, died 1570.

"Nobillissimus altissimus Dominus Ludovicus Mordaunt, Baro de Turvey," third Baron Mordaunt, died 1601.

Henry, Lord Mordaunt, fourth Baron Mordaunt, died 1608.

"Johannes, Comes de Peterboro', 1635," first Earl of Peterborough, died 1642.

Lady Henrietta Mordaunt, daughter of Charles, third Earl of Peterborough, afterwards Duchess of Gordon, died 1750.

Also a print of her, not a good one.

Penelope, Countess of Peterborough, wife of Henry, second Earl of Peterborough, and daughter of Barnabus O'Brien, seventh Earl of Thomond, died 1702.

Elizabeth, Countess of Peterborough, wife of John, first Earl of Peterborough, daughter of William, Lord Howard, of Effingham, died 1656.

These two last are full length.

Henry Mordaunt, second Earl of Peterborough, died 1697.

Lady Elizabeth Germaine, 2nd wife of Sir John, daughter of Charles, second Earl Berkeley, died 1769.

Sir John Germaine, Knight, with a page—died 1718.

Mary, Duchess of Norfolk, only child of Henry, second Earl of Peterborough—Sir John Germaine was her second husband—died, 1705.

These two last are also full length.

“Frances, Duchess of Richmond and Lennox, granddaughter of Thomas Howard, third Duke of Norfolk, born 1577,” died 1639. She was daughter of Thomas Howard, Viscount Bindon, and first married to Henry Prannel, of London; secondly, to Edward Seymour, Earl of Hertford, who died in 1621; thirdly, to Ludovick Stuart, second Duke of Lennox, created Duke of Richmond, who died in 1624. A very old, stiff picture.

I saw these Pictures at Drayton House, near Thrapston, in Northamptonshire, in May, 1837.

APPENDIX.

APPENDIX.

A.

Inscription on the noble Monument erected to the Memory of
LORD HUNSDON, in the Chapel of St. John Baptist, in the
Collegiate Church of St. Peter, Westminster.

In domino hic obdormit Henricus Carey, Baro de Hunsdon
villæ Berwici, limitisque, tam orientalis quam medii, versus
Scotiam, olim præfectus; pensionariorum generosorum Capita-
neus; Forestarum cis Trentum Justiciarius summus; Garteriani
ordinis eques auratus; Dominæ Reginæ Camerarius à sacris
Consiliis, eidemque consobrinus. Una cum illo conditur uxor
charissima, filiæ Thomæ Morgan, equitis aurati; quæ plure,
illi liberos peperit; è quibus sunt superstites, Georgius, Johanness
Edmundus, Robertus, equites aurati; Catherina Comitissa
Nottinghamia, Philadelphia Baronissa Scrope, et Margareta
domina Hoby. Obiit 23 Julii, 1596, ætatis LXXI.

Patri optimo Georgius Carey, filius, Baron de Hunsdon,
ordinis Garterii socius; Vectæ Insulæ præfectus, Reginæ Eliza-
bethæ Camerarius, et à sacris Consiliis. Maritoque charissimo
Anna uxor Honoris et Memoræ ergo; sibi que et suis mortalitatis
memores posuerunt.

B.

Inscription on the monument of LADY BERKELEY, in Cranford Church, Middlesex.

Here lieth the body of the most virtuous and prudent Lady, Elizabeth, Lady Berkeley, widow; daughter and sole heir of George Carey, Lord Hunsdon, son and heir of William Carey, and the Lady Mary, his wife, second daughter and co-heir of Thomas Bullen, Earl of Ormonde and Wiltshire, father also of Queen Anna Bullen, wife of King Henry VIII., mother of Queen Elizabeth, late Queen of England; which Lady Berkeley, after her pious pilgrimage of fifty-nine years, surrendered her soul into the hands of her Redeemer, the 23d day of April, 1635.

Round the tombstone, in large letters,
Canet Tuba, et Mortui excitabuntur Incorrupti.
Ulbi tuus, O Sepulchrum, Aculeus?

C.

Inscription on the Monument of LADY LYTTLETON, in Tun-
bridge Church.

H. S. I.

PHILADELPHIA LYTTLETON,
Fortunæ corporis, animæ dotibus
Quantum capit mortalitas
Illustris.
In Thalamis virgo
In urbe matrona
In aulâ demum ipsâ Christiana
Nullibi honestius forma
Nec pulchrius virtus habitabat;
Inter profligatos iniquissimi temporis mores,
Candorem, modestiam, pietatem, fidem,
Profiteri ausa est et colere,
Tanto melior quo malis propior.
Dolendum interim,
Quod quæ inter ignes, nives
Et morbos incolumitatem retinuit,
Modiis in aquis, flammæ
Et vitæ præsiidiis, mortem reperit:
Siquidem
Ad Tunbrigienses fontes
Ardente correptâ febre
Immortalitate digna et Deo matura,
Ad cœlestem aulam transiit,
Mensis Aug. die 2d anno 1668,
Ætat 32.
Serenissimæ Catharinæ Angliæ Reginæ
A Privatâ Camerâ.
HENRICI LYTTLETON,
In agro Wigorn. Baronetti
Uxor.
THOMÆ CAREY,
ROBERTI Comitæ Monumethem F.
Et
Serenissimo Carolo 1mo. a Cubiculo
Filia natu major
Et
Ex semisse hæres.

D.

Charter of EUSTACE DE SANCTO EGIDIO to his brother,
OSBERT LE MORDAUNT.

Eustachius de Sancto Ægidio omnibus hominibus et amicis suis, tam Francigenis, quā Anglicis, salutem. Sciatis, me dedisse, et hac præsenti Chartâ confirmâsse, Osberto dicto le Mordaunt fratri meo, pro homagio et servitio suo, terram meam de Radwell, cum omnibus pertinentiis, et libertatibus suis, sibi et hæredibus ejus, tenendum de me et hæredibus meis, liberè et quietè, honorificè et hæreditariè, sicut illum ego inter alia recepi ac tenui de donatione et munificentia, Willielmi illustrissimi Regis Angliæ, pro servitiis quæ Pater meus in conquestu, et ego sibi fecimus, per servitium dimidiæ partis feodi unius militis pro omni servitio seculari. Ego vero prædictus Eustachius de Sancto Ægidio, et hæredes mei prædictam terram prædicto Osberto, et hæredibus ejus, contra omnes homines et fœminas, warrantizabimus. His testibus, Ranulpho filio Thomæ, Herveio filio Richardi, Willielmo Breto, Johanne Calvo, Rogero le Puer, Johanne Pippard, Richo le Mole, et multis aliis.

E.

Inscription on the Monument of WILLIAM MORDAUNT, in
Hempsted Church, Essex.

Hic jacet Willielmus Mordaunt de Hempsted, nuper capitalis
Prothonotarius Cur. Domini Regis de Com. Banco, filius Wil-
lielmi Mordaunt de Turvey in Com. Bedford Armiger: et Anna
uxor ejusdem Willielmi filii, quæ Anna obiit die Sabbati, 12 die
Decembria, Anno Domini Millesimo, Quingentesimo XVII.

F.

Inscription on the Monument of Sir JOHN MORDAUNT, on a Tomb
of white marble, in Turvey Church, Bedfordshire.

Hic jacet Dominus Johannes Mordaunt, Miles, Dominus
hujus villæ cum Dominâ Editha uxore ejus, filia et hærede
Domini Nicolai Latimer, Militis; qui quidem Johannes Cancel-
larius fuit Ducatus Lancastriæ, regnante Rege Henrico Septimo,
et à Secretioribus suis Conciliis. Multa meruit, et habuit plurima,
pro longa et fideli servitute. Obiit tandem satur dierum, clarus
virtute, posteritate felix, in expectatione beatissimæ Æternitatis
.....die..... Anno Domini.....

G.

Inscription on the Monument of LEWIS, third LORD MORDAUNT,
on a tomb of black marble in Turvey Church, Bedfordshire.

On the North side of the Tomb.

Piissimæ memoriæ Lodovici Dñi Mordaunt sacrum. Depo-
situm Ludovici Dñi Mordaunt, sub avita fide et certa filicis
resurrectionis spe gloriosam Jesu Christi Epiphaniâ hic expectat.

On the South side of the Tomb.

Uxorē habuit Elizabethā Arthuris Darcei, Equitis Aurati,
filiam ex qua suscepit, Henricum filium unicum et hæredē,
Mariam et Elizabetham, et post vitā fæliciter et sine querela
peractam. Suis charus et alienis, annorum satur et honorum
ætatis suæ Anno 66° 13° Juni, Anno Dñi 1601. Pie obdormivit
in Dño.

H.

Inscription on the monument of JOHN, VISCOUNT MORDAUNT,
in Fulham Church, Middlesex.

H.S.E.

Nobilissimus heros JOHAN. MORDAUNT,
Johannis Comititis Petroburgensis
Filius natu minor,

ex

Mordantiorum Stemmata, quod ante sexcentos annos
Normania traductum

Serie perpetuâ, deinceps hic in Angliâ floruit :

Qui

Acceptum a Parentibus Decus

Rebus Gestis Auxit, et Illustravit

Operâ egregiâ Positâ

In Restituendo Principe ab avitis Regnis pulso

Mille aditis periculis

A

Cromwelli Rabie sæpius provocata, sæpe etiam devictâ

A

Carolo Secundo feliciter Reduce,

In laborum mercedem, et benevolentiae tesseram,

Vicecomes de Aviland est Renunciatus ;

Castri etiam Windesoriæ et Militiæ Surriensis

Præfecturæ Admotus ;

ex

Nuptiis cum lectissima Heroïna ELIZABETH CAREY,

Comitum Monumethæ stirpe oriunda

Auspicatissimè initis,

(Susceptâ prole numerosâ)

Filiis septem, Filiabus quatuor ;

Medio Ætatis flore annorum 48 Febre correptus,

Vir, Immortalitate dignus, animam

Deo reddidit

V

Die Junii, Annoque Domini MDCLXXV.

T

I.

Inscription on the Monument of JAMES HAMILTON, of Bangor,
in the Church of Bangor.

Sacred to the memory of James Hamilton, of Bangor, Esq., descended from the family of the Lords of Claneboye; and Sophia Mordaunt, his Consort, daughter of John, Lord Viscount Mordaunt, and granddaughter to the Earl of Peterborough, and to the Earl of Monmouth.

This Monument (as an act of filial piety) was erected pursuant to the will of Anne, their eldest daughter (relict of Michael Ward, Esq., late a Justice of the King's Bench in Ireland), who departed this life, in Dublin, on the 17th day of May, 1760.]

The present Earl of Clanbrassil is descended from a younger branch of this family.

K.

Inscription, in golden letters, over the Charity School at the entrance of the Town of Dundalk.

This School was founded
At the sole expense of the
Honble Mrs. Anne Hamilton,
For the education of twenty
Boys and twenty Girls, 1726.
And improved into

A
Charity Working School,
1738.
Train up a child in his youth
The way he should go in,
And when he is old he
Will not depart therefrom.

L.

Inscription on the Monument of JAMES HAMILTON, LORD
CLANEBOY, in the Church of Rickmansworth, in Hertford-
shire.

Here lyeth interred the body of James
Hambleton, Lord Claneboy, eldest son to
James, Earl of Clanbrassil; born September
7, 1642; deceased May 8, 1658.

M.

Letter from JAMES HAMILTON, of Bangor, to JAMES HAMILTON,
of Tollymore.

Addressed—

for

James Hamilton, of
Tollamore, Esquire,
now near
Belfast.*

Endorsed—

Brother Hamilton,
of †
Oct.
H—1690.

* This appears different ink and handwriting.

† Not quite legible, but like Newcastle.

Down Patrick, Oct. * * *

Dear Brother,

I came here upon that unfortunate affair between the Sheriff and poor Jocelyn, they were both buried yesterday. Jocelin was basely kild by a Pistoll, wh^h the Sheriff carried unknown to y^r Brother, and shot him with it, tho' he called out it was not fair, and having rec^d the shot, made so home a thrust that he run the sword almost to the hilt thro' the Sheriff: for further particulars, I wave untill meeting. The main cause of my writing is to inform you, that severall have designs upon the Sheriffship, upon w^t designs uncertain, but no doubt they have an eye upon the Chattells of the Duellers. I therefore desire you would consider of it, and make it your interest to have some honest man put in, that will neither do you nor the country prejudice by their griping and covetousness.

I am just going home, and will add no further but that his will and papers are safe.

I am your humble
Servt.

JAMES HAMILTON.

N.

Inscription on the Monument of JAMES HAMILTON, second EARL OF CLANBRASSIL, in Dundalk Church.

Near this spot lie the remains of James Hamilton, Earl of Clanbrassil, Viscount Limerick, Baron Claneboy, Knight of St. Patrick. He was born 22nd August, 1780: married 28th May, 1774, to Grace, daughter of Thomas Lord Foley: died 6th February, 1798, leaving no issue. His disconsolate widow, who inscribes this Tablet to his memory, forbears to fill it with superfluous praise or useless lamentations. May they who knew him best and loved him most, praise him in their future lives, by a remembrance of his example, and an imitation of his virtues!

O.

Inscription on the Monument of ANNE, COUNTESS OF RODEN, in Dundalk Church.

To the memory of Anne, Countess of Roden, daughter of James, first Earl of Clanbrassil.

The days of her age were three score years and ten,
 Fulfilled in drawing near to the LORD JESUS day by day
 And holding fast to the end
 The Blessed Hope of Everlasting Life,
 Knowing, verily, that in all things we must learn of Him.
 Her constancy and tenderness,
 As mother and daughter,
 Have seldom been equalled, and
 Never surpassed.
 Obijt 1802.

P.

Charter of THOMAS JOCELYN.

Thomas, son of John Jocelyn, sendeth greeting, &c. Grants to God the Church of St. Mary and St. Laurence de Blackmore, and the Canons serving God there, for the salvation of his own soul and of his ancestors, totam terram, cum Domibus et Hortis, et omnibus aliis pertinentiis, quam Clericus Pecket aliquandò tenuit de Joanne patre meo, in villa mea de Selges, quæ terra vocatur Capell. Testibus, Willielmo filio Thomæ de Clare, Tho: de la Maca, et aliis.

Q.

Inscription on the Monument of GEOFFREY JOCELYN, at
Sabridgeworth.

Hic jacent Galfredus Joslyne et Catharina ac Joanna uxor :
ejus. Qui obit 2^{da} Januar., MCCCCLXX.

R.

Inscription on the Monument of SIR RALPH JOCELYN, at
Sabridgeworth.

Orate pro animâ Radulphi Jocelyn, quondam
Militis, et bis Majoris Civitatis London. qui
Obiit xxv. Octob., MCCCCLXXVIII.

S.

Inscription on the Monument of JOHN JOCELYN, at Sabridgeworth.

Here lieth John Jocelyn, Esq., and Philip, his wife. Which
John died An: Dom: 1525.

T.

Inscription on the monument of JOHN JOCELYN, in High Roothing
Church, Essex.

John Joceline, Esq., interred here doth lye,
Sir Thomas Joceline's third son, of worthy memorie.
Thrice noble was this Gentleman, by birthe, by learning, great,
Of single, chaste, and Godly life; he has in Heaven a seat.
He the year fifteen hundred twenty-nine was born,
Not twenty yeeres old, him Cambridge did with two Degrees adorn.
King's * College him a Fellow chose in *Anno* forty-nine,
In learning tryde, worthy he did his mind always incline,
But others took the Fame and Praise of his deserving Wit,
And his Inventions, as their own, to printing did commit.
Sixteen hundred and three, it grieves all to remember,
He left this life (Poor's daily friend) the 28th December.

* This should be QUEEN'S College.

U.

Inscription on the Monument of JAMES BLIGH JOCELYN, on the
Lawn at Tollymore Park, in front of the house.

This Monument was placed here
By a fond and affectionate father,
To the Memory
Of a beloved son,
The Honble James Bligh Joceneyn, R.N.,
Who, on the 10th day of July, 1812,
In the 23rd year of his age,
Departed this mortal life,
In consequence of an attack of asthma,
Occasioned by his professional exertions
In the Service
of
His King and Country.

V.

Inscription on the Monument of LADY ANNE JOCELYN, in the
Church at Dundalk.

This Tablet was erected to the memory of
Lady Anne Jocelyn,
By her attached brother.
She died in the faith of our LORD JESUS CHRIST,
October 18th, 1822, at the age of 24 years,
And her remains lie buried in the family vault
Near this spot.
Blame not the Monumental stone we raise,
'Tis to the Saviour's, not the sinner's, praise;
Sin was the whole she could call her own,
Her good was all derived from Him alone.
To sin her conflict, pains, and griefs, she owed,
Her conquering Faith and Patience He bestowed.
Reader! mayest thou obtain like precious Faith,
To smile in anguish, and rejoice in death.

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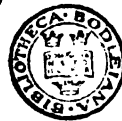
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BARONIES

Roger de Beauchamp, Sibyl, daughter and co-heir of Sir William Patchell, Knt.
summoned 1368, BARON BEAUCHAMP, of Bletsoe, d. 1379,

Roger de Beauchamp, 2nd BARON BEAUCHAMP, of Bletsoe.

John de Beauchamp, 3rd BARON BEAUCHAMP, of Bletsoe.

daughter and heir of Beauchamp, 2nd Baron John de Beauchamp, 4th BARON BEAUCHAMP, of Bletsoe, d. s. p.

daughter of Sir Thomas Haigh, in Lan-

daughter of Morgan ap Philip.

Sir John Mordaunt, 1st BARON MORDAUNT, summoned 1534, daughter of Sir William de laudegrave, K. B., of Mordaunt, summoned 1534, d. 1562.

John Mordaunt, 2nd BARON MORDAUNT, d. 1572. daughter of John Fisher.

Lewis Mordaunt, 3rd BARON MORDAUNT, d. 1601. daughter of Sir William Mordaunt, of Eithrope, d.

Oliver St. John, 3rd Lord St. John, of Bletsoe, d. 1618, ancestor to the present Lords St. John, of Bletsoe.

Henry Mordaunt, 4th BARON MORDAUNT, d. 1608.

John Mordaunt, 5th BARON MORDAUNT, Earl of Peterborough, 1627—d. 1642.

Henry Mordaunt, 6th BARON MORDAUNT, 12th BARON BEAUCHAMP, 2nd Earl of Peterborough, d. 1642.

Lady Mary Mordaunt, 7th BARONESS MORDAUNT, 13th BARONESS BEAUCHAMP, of Bletsoe, d. 1705.

Honourable Anne Mordaunt, married to James Hamilton of Tollymore, ancestor of the Earls of Roden, d. 1736.

John Gordon, 2nd Duke of Gordon, d. 1728.

John Gordon, daughter of William Gordon, 2nd Earl of Aberdeen,

Lady Anne Gordon, daughter of Sir William Gordon, d. 1812.
BARONESS GORDON, d. 1819,

John Gordon, daughter and heir of John Gordon, d. 1819.

Lady Charlotte Gordon, 14th BARONESS MORDAUNT, 20th BARONESS BEAUCHAMP, of Bletsoe. Charles Lennox, 4th Duke of Richmond, d. 1819.

T.

Hon. Sophia Mordaunt, 3 rd	James Hamilton, of Tollymore.
Anne Catherine Hamilton, 1 st	Lady Harriot Bentinck.
Bernard Ward, 1 st Viscount.....	Robert Jocelyn, 1 st Earl of Roden.
Honourable Emilia Ward	Frances Theodosia Bligh.
Emily Montgomery	Maria Stapelton, daughter of Thomas, 22 nd Lord le Despencer.

1839.



